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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,509.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M.				
12th Sept	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6559

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Foyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

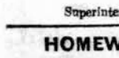
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5338	Schmitz	9th Oct, „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for
BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	13th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,360	L. Mancini	18th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 388	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Beloito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedeno	17th Oct. 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Beloito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent.
No. 30, Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 7th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 10th Sept.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porcoumier, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,295 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,249 tons, sailing on or about the 13th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dalworich	26th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	C. Bergoglio	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Success House 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 13TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	426	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 28?	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
R. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1908	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors on above sizes through all respectable British Merchants.
See Subject of No 3rd. Butts.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
46/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anyang-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nagasaki (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Osaka	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Kobe		
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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POONA RACES-1908.

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COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.	Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.
Rs. 75.

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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.
Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hasty or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London W.C., or of Agents for above localities. Price 1s. 9d. same Post Free.

Agents for India—THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND DRUG CO., LTD., BYCULLA, and BOMBAY.

Three medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of—The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZANOULA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

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DUNLOP TYRES

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HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
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TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

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25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

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BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

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PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N.Company's s.s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at No. F Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 12-48, Churchgate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1908, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1908.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of John Knowles, Esq., as a Director in terms of Sec. 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of W. H. Brady, Esq., and Tribhowandas Purjivandas, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1908, to TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1908.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1908, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th August, 1908.

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NOTICE.

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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

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Powerful Chorus, Dances.

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Choruses from San Toy, etc.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. SUTHERLAND and others' Artistic furniture, cottage piano, Chubb's safe victoria horse, brougham, etc., at Cumballa Hill, opposite KEMP'S. Sale on 9th instant.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Mahomedan Street, and at Gorupdev Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Amulakbai, widow of Esofali Ebrahimji, and with the consent of Rusanali Ebrahimji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates the undermentioned properties.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th day of September, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that undivided moiety or half share in the piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land with the messuage or dwellinghouse thereon, situate at Mahomedan Street, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bora Ebrahimji Jalalbhai, on or towards the West by the said Mahomeden Street, on or towards the North by the shed belonging to Abdool Aziz Ajimudin Jura and on or towards the South by the vacant land of Hussabai Rehum which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4051, and Street No. 232 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Amulakbai and Abdulkarim bin Shaikh Mahomed Pathan.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1908, at 5-30 p.m.

All that piece of land together with the messuage thereon, situate at Gorupdev Road, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the shed belonging to Ghasi Satar, Unna, on or towards the West by the property of Sutar Suleman Tyeb and beyond that by the said Gorupdev Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sutar Chemsaranji and others, and on or towards the South by the property of Tiaji Abdulla bin Balu Miya Pathan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7,300 and Street No. 14 and are now vacant, having been declared unfit for human habitation.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the said, Amulakbai at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
P. 419—1-8, 5 cases brass lamps, No. 30.
P. 419—6-10, 5 cases of brass spirit lamps.
On account of the concerned—
1 case about 59 pieces Plated trays of different shapes and designs.
20 pieces iron folding bedsteads.
5 hand-sewing machines.
1 English bicycle.
By order of Bai Pirezbai Bomanjee Vakil and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Esmail Joosub, the mortgagor:—
1 diamond ring.
On account of the concerned:—
Balance of the consignment of English safes by J. Grove and Sons, consisting of—
1 safe, 36 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 safe, 30 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
1 safe, 28 by 20 by 20, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
3 safes, 28 by 30 by 32, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.
Balance of the consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.
4 safes with Chubb's locks and bell, 26 by 28, and 20 by 32.
A consignment of strong iron cash and document boxes with rounded corners.
3 Cash boxes.
1 Cash box with secret doors,
2 Document Boxes, 20 inches.
1 Cash box with fire-proof lining, 20 inches.
By order of the concerned—
59 Powerful Incandescent Gas Lamps, 600 and 1,000 Candle Power for outdoor and indoor illumination.
20 Lanterns for gardens and compounds.
20 Cases Corvin Motor (Mineralwala).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Leopold & Co., in Nawrosji's Street, in the new stone building, next to Belgian Consul, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture, made to order by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaner and others, rich opencarved teapoy and writing table, combination dressing and washhand tables, drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, lined Genoa embossed silk tapestry, Saisuma and Doulton vases, wedge-wood and old English procelain vases and dinner-set, old Chinaware, typewriter, elegant sideboard, rich pictures and oil-painting, artistic design Cabinet, Electric punkha, Singapore Cane chairs, bookcases, Rich plated-ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and Walker and Hall, Fish eaters, single and double almiras, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, 1 large Musical box, one nearly new Cottage Piano by S. Rose & Co., book-cases, baba perambulator, Ice-box, tables, Iron and brass bed-stead. Ditmar's table and hanging Lamps, very handsome rich ornament of the season, Parian figures, one lot of books, Rambler Bicycle, cooking utensils and Boiler copper water-tank, sundries, etc., the property of A. Stern, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SILVER AND NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J.A. Danker, Watchmaker, Rangoon.

13 Openfaced Silver Watches.
190 Openfaced Nickel Silver Watches.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the Watches are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, iron safe.
1 Pianola with 26 music rolls in good order.
121 Paris lady's and gent's shoes.
1 lot silver and copper foreign coins.
The property of a gentleman leaving India shortly:—
1 Folding harmonium, 3½ octaves, 2 rows of vibrator and 6 stops, by Soundy and Co. (quite new).
1 Table hormonium, 3 1-4 octaves, 3 stops, 2 rows of reeds, quite new.
By order of the Acting Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mafata :—One gold coin; also the effects of late Imandin Azembeg :—Copper and iron utensils.
By order of the surviving executors and executrix of the estate of Joshi Madhovji Tulsidas, deceased :—Silk and cotton wearing apparel, brass and copper pots, safe, cupboard, mehta-boxes, mattresses, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 365 of 1908, (Jilakar vs. Aminabibi) :—Benches, chairs, iron safe, cupboards, chest of drawers, vases, lamps, 6 light chandeliers, wearing apparel, copper pots, boxes, Persian and Urdu books, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several sets new and second-hand bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram by Press and greyhorse.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Piroja House, Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co., the valuable and artistic design, teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Breslaner and others, such as large size telescopic dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, large size mirror back sideboard, marble-topped chippendale Pattern octagon tables and teapoys, tiled topped teapoys, drawingroom, suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and plush, corner and side cabinets, artistic design chiffoniers, Lady's and gent's easychairs, large office table, office chairs, plate glass door, book-cases, single and double mirror-door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, veranda seats, brass double bedstead, rich glass and procelain ware, best plated ware by Read and Barton, majolica pedestals with flower-pots, old China vase, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large and small Indian carpets, nearly new ebonised upright grand cottage piano by Marcks & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe on cabinet stands with duplicate keys, one 18 carat gold repeater hunting watch, gold watch chain, nearly new rubber-tyred light victoria, with young Arab horse and harness, rubber-tyred office brougham, William typewriter, etc., the property of A. Sutherland, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest in a valuable landed property at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort.

High Court O. O. G. J.
Suit No. 515 of 1906.

Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others ... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Manajibai and others ... ... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Karim Mahomed and Pirroo Karim Mahomed, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of October, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), under the provisions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit, dated the 16th day of March 1908, all the right, title and interest of the 4th defendant, Gulam bin Hassan, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground or land with the hereditaments and premises and dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old Nos. 1216 and 187, new Nos. 6951 and 6950, old Survey Nos. 358 and 359 and new Survey Nos. 2-2013 and 2013 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward B. No. 309, Street Nos 23—25, old No. 5 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and the property of Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, on or towards the South by the property of Manajibai, Fatmabai and Khatizabai, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., the attor

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 961 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Alliday, Capt. Bonchiel, Mr. Huarbleicher, Major Wallis, Mr. Budsha, Mr. R. Marker, Mr, Permanand and 4 friends, Mrs. Karimchund and 2 children, Miss McDiarmed, Condr. Markett, Mr. Bhidwar and 141 deck.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Cos., steamer D. Balduino; 2,684 tons Captain D. Maganzini arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Genoa etc. with a generrl cargo and passengers.

The steamer Heathdene, 2,276 tons, Captain J. Tippett, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Noor-el Bahr, 212 tons, Captain Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J. T. Pronse, sailed yesterday for Genoa, Newsport &c, with a general cargo and 1 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow, 2,138 tons ; Captain J. S. Maria sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain F. Alton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. N. S. Co's. steamer Fultala 2,707 tons, Captain W. Allen sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons Captain R. Lowe sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. J. H. Nelson, Mr. A. D. Barr, and 12 deck passengers.

The Florio and Rubattino's S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2481 tons, Captain G. Belsits, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Hongkong, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. M. Calbush, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and 109 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1714 tons, Captain T. Pelling, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening from Mekindane, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 269 deck passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1109 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE P. &O. Co's. Steamer Delta, 4780 tons, Captain B. W. Snow, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai, &c., with China and Australian mails with a general cargo and the following passengers:—2 men, 105 Bombay Mahrattas; Mr. A. Gittins, Mr. Sullemanji, Mr. Jafferbhoy, Mr. Savi, Mr. P. D. and Mrs. and Miss Khan, and 3 children, Dr. Banaji, Mrs. Goodfellow and child, Capt Goodfellow, Major Barlow, Mr. and Mrs and 2 Misses Vanther Mr. W. Baldwin, Miss Mystry, Mr. Lewis, Miss Urquhard, Mrs. Manifold, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Mr. T. Steuart and 5 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell'.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 5.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1619 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Beme.....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Bullock Myle...2105 Curtis.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bcyck.....K N & Co
Firoze.....2006 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Inchborva...2672 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.... 2062 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson.....W & A Graham & Co
Lackawana.....2468 Gray .....Standard Oil Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer .....The Bombay Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'ttus Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1821 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirra.....1675 Upper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2535 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2526 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....4845 Tanhope .....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....2426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Udana.....3894 Robertson .....N F....M M & Co
Xina .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Jackson	Hull	12-9	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3643	Fiebeudeh	Chittagong	15-9	F M & Co
C&E City of Agra	3086	Buck	K'chi	7-9	K N & Co
D&E Bardistan	2991	Davies	Dankenk	15-9	M M & Co
E Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Rs Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque	London	12-9	P & O Co
N Strathblane	2823	Smith	Philodelphia	9-9	R A Wilcs
O Ahmadi	1640	Forbes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Hampton	2780	Courtney	New Port	8-9	K N & Co
Q Morocco	1735	Hanna	E S Ports	5-9	B & P S N Co

Offside K

Courland.....760 Ebrahim ...Reparing...Bo S N Co Ld

M W Dry Dock

Mossinee...991 Gourdan .....Busreh 7-9 Bo & P S N Co

H W P D

Ponasi.....552 Shamsudin Repairing Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga.....953 Rothwell ...Karachi ...7-9 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umta .....3402 Phillip Calcutta 10-9 M M & Co
3 D Balduino.....2184 Maganzini Genda .....15 9 F & R I N Co
6 Colaba 3899...Robertson ...M'borough 7-9 M & Co
8 Wakamiya Maru...3437 Yamawaki..... Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11 Glenlyon 2654 Fairly ...Calcutta 7-9 K N & Co
12 Egypt .....4178 Summers London 26-9 P & O Co
16 Alavi....2824 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	D Balduino s	Maganzini ...	Genoa, Aug 18
5	Linga s	Rothwell ...	Karachi, Sept 3
5	Moshtari s	Gore... ...	Busreh. Aug 23
5	Kaiser s	Pelling ...	Mikindani, Aug 21
6	Dwarka s	Cutbush ...	Busr h, Aug 29
	Ischia s	Belsito ...	Hong Kong &c.
	Delta s	Snow ...	Shanghai, Aug 19

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
6	Arcadia s	Hayward.....	Aden
	Noor-el-Bahr s ...	Nacoda	Muscat
	Merton Hall s	Prouse	Genoa, &c
	Wistow Hall s	Maria	Liverpool, &c
	Fultala s	Allen	Rangoon, &c
	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday.

Steamer Heathdene, Tippett, for Calcutta.
„ Kasara, Alton, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
23	Nonsuch	Calcutta
27	Clan Macfarlane	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived at London on the morning of the 4th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Persia arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri' from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, left Aden for Bombay on the 5th instant and she is expected here on the 10th instant at 6 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—8 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 17½ cwts chetney, F Nowroji; 27 cwts myrrh, A H Mowji and Co; 500 cwts myrabalams, A Virjalal; 93¼ cwts mother of pearl shells, E Sultanally; 45 cwts wax, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—500 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji ; 60 cwts sandalwood, 151 cwts myrabolams and 35 cwts cootki, M M Essabhoy; 40 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 155 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th September.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.
2. There will be Drill at the Riding School for all members on Tuesday the 8th instant at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th September.

471. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th Sept.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th September.

383.—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant :—To-day Monday 7th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 8th Inst.—" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

Wednesday, 9th Inst.—" G " Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

" M " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 10th Inst.—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 6 a. m.

" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15p.m.

Friday, 11th Inst.—" K " Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 12th Inst.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

384.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

385.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 30th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 29th Aug. 1908.

		Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th Aug. 08 ..	G I P Ry Section	2,23,776	2,25,885	16,094	5,65,755
	I M R system ..	43,645	97,147	6,659	1,47,451
	A D C Ry ..	16,172	12,963	148	29,284
	Baran-Kotah Ry ..	37	7	.....	44
	Total....	2,97,630	4,35,102	22,898	7,55,625
Actuals for corresponding week ending 31st Aug. 07....	G I P R Section...	2,29,487	3,62,013	26,680	6,18,179
	I M R system....	75,905	1,20,207	6,499	2,02,711
	A D C Ry ...	19,115	10,872	148	30,135
	Baran-Kotah Ry..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total....	3,24,507	4,93,191	33,327	8,51,025
Increase or Decrease	G I P R...	— 5,711	— 36,127	— 10,586	— 52,424
	I M R....	— 12,260	— 23,160	+ 160	— 35,260
	A D C Rs	— 2,943	+ 1,191	— 8	— 7,760
	Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 37	+ 7	.....	+ 44

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LAMBERT—September 5, at 17, Marine Lines, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lambert, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STORY—COOK—September 5, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev, Alex. S. Crichton, Stewart Seymour Story, to Martha, youngest daughter of Robert Cook, Clapham, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE—August 26, at Rockcliffe, Mussoorie, the wife of Capt ain C. G. Crosthwaite, Indian Army, of a daughter.

CHOPIN—August 26, at Delhi, the wife of F. J. Chopin, of a son.

HIGHAM—August, 30 at Fairhope, Murree, the wife of Lieut. B. Higham, I. M. S., of a son.

SPENCE—August 27, at "Rossie," Fytche Road, to Dr. and Mrs. A. Dunbar Spence, a son.

DEATHS.

FALCONER-TAYLOR—August 30, at Chindwara, C. P., Fanny Edouine Ada, the beloved wife of Mr. G. Falconer-Taylor, Imperial Forest Service, and eldest daughter of Sir Edward Loeds, Baronet, in her 51st year.

GASPER—August 25, at Insein, John Gasper alias U. Thein, beloved father of Mrs. J. J. Mathews, aged 82 years.

GILL—August 29, at Naini Tal, Mary Ensign, the beloved wife of Rev. J. H. Gill, aged 65 years.

MENDES—August 29, at Somerset House, Chandernagore, Thomas Joseph Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, (retired), late of Balasore, aged 73 years.

ROBSON—August 30, at Ajmer, George Glardon, beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. Robson, aged eleven months.

STEVENS—August 25, at Rangoon, Beatrice Mary, the beloved wife of A. J. Stevens.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence.
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m. ; High water, 8-55m., 8-38a; Low water, 1-54m.; 3-9a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of The High Court, 10-30 a. m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 10th, Full Moon, 5h. 53-3m p.m.; Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m. ; Sept 10th, in Perigee, 1h, p.m.; Sept 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 8.—Opening of tenders of Bombay Improvement Trust new Loan of 30 lakhs. Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-40a; Low water, 2-55m., 3-59a.

Wednesday, September 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 17 Elphintone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 10-33m., 10-34a.; Low water, 3-46m., 4-42a.

Thursday, September 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p. m. Cricket, Parsis vs. Presidency, Poona. Concert in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in aid of the Zenana Mission School, Girgaum, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4 37m., 5-21a.

Friday, September 11.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Parsis vs. Poona, Poona. All India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. H. H. The Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, 2 Dalal Street, 4-30 p. m. Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar, home. "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-59a.

Saturday, September 12.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away. Parsi New Year Eve. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday), at 10-30 o'clock a.m.

COCAINE POISONING.—Valanji Nathu, who was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Friday night, as he was suffering from the effects of cocaine poisoning, died there the following morning.

REFORM AMONGST MILL-HANDS.—On Friday night about four hundred mill-hands collected in a meeting and took on oath to the effect that they should not use skull-caps but must tie a "phenta" on the head.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's candidature as a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, has been announced, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr. Jemsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, and a number of other Justices are desirous of electing him in the room of the late Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Pauthaky.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENTS.—On Friday afternoon the driver of an electric tram-car, while proceeding towards the Secretariat, noticed a European gentleman going on a bicycle in front of the car. He rang the bell and tried to warn the cyclist, but he did not move out of the line. A collision could not be avoided and the cycle and its rider fell down. The cyclist, who was Captain Drake, I. M. S., was picked up unconscious, and was removed to the European General Hospital. He had received a serious cut near the right ear.—Gool Mahomed (20), a Mahomedan, who was going along the Bhendi Bazar Road on Friday night, was knocked down by an electric tram car. He had received serious injuries and was removed to the hospital where he died the next morning,

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of a Hindu labourer, whose dead body in an advanced stage of decomposition was found in the petrol pocket the s.s. "Beme." On Friday morning Balla, a labourer entered the petrol pocket to remove some cans of petrol when he saw the deceased near the cans in a sitting posture. As one labourer of the gang of twenty who were working in the pocket the previous day, was missing it is inferred that the deceased must be the man, who having been left there for a long time might have been overcome by the fumes. The Police Surgeon could not find the cause of the death as the body was in quite an advanced stage of decomposition. An open verdict was therefore recorded.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—On Saturday morning at the Piquet Road, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Jamshedji Burjorji Dastur (25), a Parsee student. The deceased attended the St. Xavier's College and was rebuked by his father on account of his neglecting his studies. The deceased left home as usual to attend the College. As he did not return home until 10 o'clock in the night the parents searched for him. A tailor, sleeping near a well on the Maidan, near the Cruickshank Road, heard a splash in the well and on going near he saw some clothes near the well. He tried to look into the waters but as it was night he could see nothing in the dark. He informed the police who dragged the well and the dead body was brought out in about 30 minutes. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The improvement of the extensive land of the isle of Salsette, rendering it comfortably habitable as a town, has been well commended to the notice of the Government of Bombay. It need not be said that it consists of group of villages with different natural advantages and peculiarities. Indeed a large migration of people, congesting certain localities in our city, to decent quarters in contemplation there, in shape of well built chawls raised on the most modern hygienic principle, with a fair supply of fresh and pure water and other sanitary arrangements, would draw to these suburban localities thousands of the poor suffering from diseases owing to unhealthy surroundings and want of fresh air and occasionally falling victims to fell scourges, provided that these quarters to be let to the poor at the least possible rental that would suit their means, with train service quite easy and accessible as the tram cars here to enable these hard working wights to attend their respective places of business. Of course to revolutionise this land, as desired, would take some years and the shortest time possible I swear, would be three years if the project were expeditiously carried through by competent and energetic officers. I daresay, a compete metamorphosis such as anticipated, would be effected within a reasonable time as I have said, and the complaints of breakingout of epidemics would cease. Forsooth, it is seedless to say, that the serural sites ro aloo from the busy scene of men would be despoiled of their charms and would resound with the hum of busy workingmen, engaged there in their various avocations but that they sould not be utilised is out of question. So the scheme is for the benefit of the health of the thousands of poor upon whom the prosperity and commerce of a country mainly depend. The villages thus converted would be like Thana at the present time, and would be rivalled by Ghatkoper growing in population with all its drawbacks and its neighbour Bhandoop on the skirts of the Vehar lake, gradually rising from the gloom, clad in all the beauties and luxuries of nature with sweet spring waters in abundance, miniature reservoirs, pucca built wells interspersed all over the land. I describe this tract of land with a view to show that such villages would not require much trouble to make them available. The sooner the scheme is taken in hand the better it is for the poor Bombayites. Officers familiar with Salsette villages and their natural peculiarities and advantages should be appointed to make reports on their suitability.—Yours &c.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

As a result of an investigation into the calorific and manurial values of Indian cow-dung, commercially considered, Mr. E. R. Watson, F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, has come to the conclusion that for cheapness as a fuel, cow-dung stand unrivalled, except in Madras where firewood is cheaper, and in Bengal, where local coal is about equally cheap. In concluding a paper which is published as a supplement to the last issue of the "Indian Trade Journal" he writes :—"Up to the present we have found no fuel which can successfully compete with cow-dung cake as a cheap fuel for cooking purposes on a small scale. But whereas the market value of cowdung cake as fuel is only 4½ annas per maund, this same material is worth 11½ annas per maund as manure, and it would most undoubtedly pay the ryot to reserve his cow-dung as manure and buy a slightly more expensive material as fuel. Even taking into consideration the manurial value of the ashes of the cow-dung, which may be taken as something less than 3-1-2 annas per maund of dung, it would still amply pay the ryot to use the cow-dung as manure and buy other materials, say firewood, coal, coke or kerosine-oil, as fuel."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

RESTORATION OF A DISMISSED SUIT.

Practice in Bombay High Court.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has given an important decision in the High Court, in the case of Ismail Ibrahim against Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed, in which an application was made by counsel for the plaintiff to restore the suit No. 256 of 1907 to the court-file after it had been dismissed by his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Russell, in refusing counsel's application, said :—This case raises a point, which, having regard to the way we know business is done in this Court, is a matter of importance. The plaintiff filed the suit to recover a large sum of money from the defendant. At the time of the hearing, when the case was called on, neither of his counsel was present. However, to enable them to come and appear, defendant's counsel raised 22 issues. At the end of that time, I announced that I would give a limited time; I think I said five minutes, for the plaintiff to appear ; of course, meaning thereby obviously, either by himself, or by his counsel. Then, a counsel got up, and said he was instructed to apply for an adjournment, but was not instructed on the hearing. I refused the adjournment. The plaintiff's counsel did not turn-up within the five minutes; in fact, he did not turn-up till about twenty minutes later. Accordingly, I dismissed the suit. Now it is admitted that this is an application under Sec. 103 of the Civil Procedure Code for the restoration of the suit. But it is necessary to see what the Section says. The material portion of the Section is, that the plaintiff may apply for an order to set aside the dismissal ; and if it be proved, that he was prevented, by any sufficient cause, from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms, &c. What does "appearance" mean ? You find in the notes to Section 96 in the latest edition of O'Keaneely, as to what is "not appearance,", and what is "appearance." It is not "appearance" by counsel merely to ask for an adjournment. (31 Cal. 150.) It is an "appearance", when a party is present in person, and asks for an adjournment, which is refused ; or, the Vakil is present, and says, he had no time to prepare. The case referred to in 13 Bom. 12, seems to be exactly in point: it seems to me to be that I am bound by it. It is a judgment in a case of a Court of Co-ordinate Jurisdiction. In the case, the plaintiff did attend the Court on the day fixed for the hearing, and waited for sometime as the Judge happened to be sitting on that date, at first in the Appeal Court. Believing that a part-heard case would be proceeded with, and would occupy sometime, the plaintiff left the Court-house, and went to assist his employer, who had sent for him, to explain some matters connected with a mercantile transaction. He returned in about half-an-hour, and found that in his absence, his suit had been called on, and dismissed under Sec. 102 of the Code. Held, on refusing the application for a restoration, that the circumstances stated above, did not amount to a "sufficient cause," for his non-appearance, when the suit was called on for hearing. He was not taken unawares; he was under no compulsion to leave the Court; nor was his absence due to any weighty cause. He accepted the risk of the case being called on in his absence. This is a case in which, one would think, a somewhat severe view of treating the plaintiff is taken. But in this present case, the plaintiff was actually present in Court : he heard everything that passed. It is admitted, he had his attorney's clerk with him the attorney's clerk must have heard that I said I would give time until his counsel came in. In these circumstances, how was he prevented by "sufficient cause" from appearing when he himself was here with his attorney's clerk, and does not take any steps to appear, or to make his case known to the Court? In case he had appeared himself, and insisted on reading the plaint, and the 22 issues slowly, until his counsel appeared, I could not have prevented him from doing so. With regard to the case in 26 Madras, it seems to me that I am bound by the decision of Mr. Justice Jardine in 13 Bombay. I confers, that if I were to give effect to the judgment in 26 Madras in the way it indicated, it would mean the applying of the Section far beyond its scope. I must refuse the application for the restoration, with costs. There might be remedies open for the plaintiff ; for instance, by review, or by appeal ; it would be for his advisors to say, whether he should take advantage of any of these remedies. I am, however, happy to have the opportunity to say, that I do hope that this case will be a warning to counsel that it is not the duty of both the counsel to be absent in cases, where they are fee'd to appear in Court for their clients, without making arrangements by asking other counsel to appear for them in the case. In this respect, at all events, I think, this is an important case, and I hope the "Bar" and the "Profession" will generally recognise it as such.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

An Adult Male Skeleton.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals preferred by Bhau bin Raoji Pawar and Kasai, woman, who were convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, No. 1 of murder and No. 2 of abetment of murder and both were sentenced to death. Mr. M. M. Karbhari and Mr. K. K. Kelkar appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge said in his finding in the case, that the two accused were charged with murder, and accused No. 2 in the alternative with abetment of murder. About two years and a quarter ago, the husband of accused No. 2, Shiva, disappeared from his village Degaon. Enquiries were made, and petitions sent to the police, but nothing transpired until about a month ago, when some bones were discovered in Shiva's dung-pit, close to his house. They were sent to the civil hospital and the medical testimony showed that they were those of an adult male. Police investigation disclosed the fact that the accused had been in illicit intimacy both before and after Shiva's disappearance. Eventually both accused made full confessions before the Second Class Magistrate of Satara to the effect that they had murdered Shiva and buried his body in the dung-pit, where the bones were found. These confessions were adhered to in the committing Magistrate's Court. It was amply established by reliable evidence that Shiva suddenly disappeared about March 1906, and had not been seen or heard of since that time. He lived at Degaon with his wife and two younger brothers, and owned land in that village. There was reason to believe that the two accused had unequivocally admitted, namely that Shiva was killed by them and buried in his own dung-pit, where the bones of an adult male skeleton were shown to have been found. It appeared that the skeleton was first seen as a whole, but the bones separated when touched. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the confessions were voluntarily made and represented the substantial truth. Both the accused were sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, after referring to the confessions and the evidence in the case, remarked it was impossible to say that all this evidence had been got up, or that the confessions were extorted by the police. Upon the whole, agreeing with the learned Sessions Judge in his appreciation of the evidence, their Lordships confirmed the convictions, but under the circumstances of the case, they reduced the sentence to transportation for life.

FORGING ACCOUNTS.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Satwa Hariba Burud, sued the original defendant and appellant, Tilokchand Abeerchand, to have it declared that certain khatas in defendant's accounts purporting to bear plaintiff's signature were forged. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

Plaintiff alleged that the three khatas or acknowledgements for Rs. 600, 200 and 400 which are mentioned in the plaint, and which were purported to be signed by the plaintiff, were forged documents. Defendant denied this. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Sholapur, who granted the declaration and gave a decree in plaintiff's favour. The suit was brought under Section 39 of the Specific Relief Act on the ground that the disputed acknowledgments are "instruments" within the meaning of that Section. The dispute arose out of certain miscellaneous proceedings which were held by the Subordinate Judge of Sholapur upon the plaintiff's allegation that certain property which the defendant had attached as the property of his judgment debtor, was subject to a mortgage in the plaintiff's favour. In the course of these proceedings the plaintiff was examined as a witness for the defendant, who showed him certain extracts of accounts. The defendant's case was that the khatas were genuine and were admitted to be so by the plaintiff in his examination as a witness. Plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that the disputed khatas were never shown to him in the witness-box but were afterwards, owing to the fraud of the defendant, added to certain genuine khatas which alone were tendered to the plaintiff in examination.

During the course of the hearing of this appeal, their Lordships observed that the only question before them was whether the fraud alleged to the plaintiff was established by the evidence. In a long judgment reviewing the evidence, direct and circumstantial, their Lordship came to the conclusion that the fraud alleged against the defendant was proved beyond possibility of reasonable doubt. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the first Appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

A COMING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THOSE who wish to spend a cheery evening and to contribute to a deserving charity should not fail to book seats for the entertainment in the Empire Theatre on the 18th and 21st September, on behalf of the G. F. S. Many of us remember the very successful Black and White entertainments given five and ten years ago. The present entertainment is under the same direction, but will present many new and amusing features. There will be a chorus of thirty, who have been most carefully trained, and will be the equal of any chorus heard in Bombay theatres for some time past. Another feature will be dancing. In the first part, a minuet and Highland fling, specially arranged by Mr. Binning, will be danced by Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. de Berry, Mrs. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Stevens, and Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders. In the second part Mr. Croft will sing Eugene Stratton's best song 'The Cake Walk' with a danco in which he will be assisted by Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. de Berry, and Mrs. Stevens. and Messrs. Cooms and Kent. Mrs. Paterson Brown will sing "Sambo" from the "Gay Parisienne," in the dance she will be assisted by Messrs. Cottrell, Cuthbert Jackson, and Saunders. Mrs. Binning will sing "Never mind the Weather' by Liza Lehman, and 'O'Peaceful England" from "Merrie England," accompanied by eight voices. Mr. Cottrell, a banjoist of exceptional ability will play a solo, and will be assisted by Mrs. Patterson Brown, and Messrs. Coombs and Jackson in two concerted pieces. Mr. Cassells will sing "We painted on the shore," one of Harry Lauder's successes. He and Mr. Binning will sing a topical duet. Among the other performers will be Messrs. Branson, Gillet, Saunders, and West. This entertainment has cost Mr. Binning and those assisting him many assiduous hours of toil, and the reward they deserve is that everyone of our readers should forthwith proceed to Messrs. Rose and Co. and secure seats.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "D. Balduino."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer "D. Balduino," Captain D. Maganzini, arrived here on the evening of the 4th instant :—

Abdulabboy, Mr and friend
Berger, Mr P C
Deshmukh, Mr V T
Granger, Mr
Goldberg, Mr
Harbans, Mr P S
Rajan Iyenger, Mr Y C
Har Dayal Singh, Mr
Khan, Mr A R
Moberly, Capt and Mrs
Neukauser, Mr A
Parekar, Mr G F
Rashid, Mr M A
Rava, Mr M
Develin, Sergt A
Schwartz, Mr and Mrs E and infant
Sorabji, Miss L
Schleicher

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

"THE PEOPLE OF INDIA."

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Sir Herbert Risley has been the first to apply, on a large scale, the science of anthropometry to Indian ethnology. In this he is, he points out, assisted by the operation of the caste system whereby the process of fusion of races, which goes on in Europe has long ago been arrested, and the degree of progress which it had made up to the point at which it ceased to operate is expressed in the physical characteristics of the groups which have been formed. We are, however, inclined to doubt whether the fusion ceased long ago, and, indeed, in this very work itself we find evidences that it is still going on. The "shagird-peshas" of Bengal originated in miscegenation and are still adding to their numbers in the same way. The higher castes of Orissa, who do not allow widow re-marriage, and Kayasth immigrants from Bengal take as concubines women of the lower clean castes, such as Chasa and Bhandari. The Khas caste of Nepal was formed by descendants of Rajput or Brahman immigrants and Mongolian women. The caste system has, no doubt, limited and delayed the fusion of the races, but it can hardly be said to have arrested it, even in our own day. Social ideas in India as elsewhere are extraordinarily persistent and the processes of growth and fusion now at work in Orissa and Nepal have, it must be presumed, been going on all over India from a very early period—fitfully it may be.

With this hypothesis, that caste has long since arrested fusion, and after a description of the primitive types of man, a thorny thesis, we pass on to the application of anthropometrical results to India. The shapes of the head, nose and face are the foundations upon which we are to work, and these physical data enable us to divide the population of the Indian Empire into seven physical types. So far so good. Meagre as the anthropometrical data are for a people of some three hundred millions, that conclusion may stand. But when we turn to the map at the end—not as stated, at the beginning—of this volume and are asked to believe that these seven "physical" types correspond to as many distinctive "racial" types we confess to some misgivings. The first race type is, like all the others, a mixed one and is called the Turko-Iranian. It is represented by the Baluch, Brahui and Afghans of the North-West Frontier, and is ascribed to a fusion of Turki and Persian elements in which the "former" predominates. Now of these three, the Baloch is a somewhat recent immigrant speaking a pure though bastard Persian, and the Brahui tongue is acknowledged to be Dravidian. The Afghan is also a fairly modern article speaking an Iranian tongue and, ever since we hear of him, bitterly hostile to the Mughals—his rivals at one time in the struggle for India. If there is any Turki element in these three races it must date back to a period long anterior to the Mughal invasions. But a page or two further on we find what may be an explanation of the mystery. Among the Afghans are included Hazaras, a very different people, probably of Mughal origin as their name would indicate—for they belonged to the Mughal legions or "hazaras." The inclusion of their data upsets everything. One of them, probably a freak has a nose broader then its own length. The Hazara nose is generally far shorter than the Brahui's, and the Afghan nose is portentously long. Relatively, the Hazara's is flat, as compared with that of the Baluch or Brahui. The Indo-Iranian type is conspicuously pro-opic—it has none of that depression of the root of the nose and corresponding flatness of the cheek-bones to which the appearance popularly described as Chinese or Mongolian is due—but the Hazara is an exception. He is, however, tall. We do not want to hurt the Hazara's feelings but we see in him the descendant of the dog-faced Mughals whom the Indians so dreaded under Tamerlane, and we feel wholly unconvinced that the Baluch or the Brahui has a strain of Turki blood. The conflict between the Iranian Afghans and the Mongolian Hazaras ended only a few years ago in the subjugation of the latter by the late Amir of Afghanistan. It is doubtful whether the strains have ever amalgamated, even amongst the Pathans of our own territory.

We pass over our next type, the Indo-Aryan. It is to be found in the Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana. Although the Mughal overran and subdued the Punjab he utterly failed to conquer the Afghan. The third type is the Scytho-Dravidian which occurs in a belt of country in the west of India from Gujarat to Coorg. The Scythian element does not enter into any of the other types as named. Who were the Scythians who invaded India and whose main stream silted up in Gujarat and Coorg, with the stretch between? History does not know of them. It is not, as Sir Herbert Risley frankly admits, that the names assigned merely beg the highly speculative question of their racial elements: the anthropometrical data do not justify the assumption that the seven physical types correspond with any racial types whatsoever. The Hindustani type in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana, and part of Ceylon, may be physically well defined, but it cannot be fairly styled Aryo-Dravidian and ascribed to a mixture of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian elements on that ground. It is almost startling to read that the Hindustani Brahmans, with a slightly lower mean (nasal) index than the "Chuhras" of the Punjab, have a far larger proportion of the broad noses which point to an admixture of Dravidian blood. If this is the case the lower castes must, if their "nasal" index corresponds with their social status, be markedly Dravidian by blood; but cannot the broad noses of the United Provinces be accounted for by other elements, Mongolian (Mughal) and possibly the so-called Scythian?

AN OLD-TIME MISSIONARY.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—The brief Memoir of his father which the Rev. J. S. Chandler, of the Madura American Mission, has recently published, contains several interesting illustrations of mofussil life a couple of generations ago. Towards the close of 1846 a whole band of Missionaries set out from Boston for Madras, Madura and Ceylon in one of the ice-ships which at that time plied regularly between Boston and the chief Indian ports. The voyage, by way of Cape Horn, occupied four months, and the greatest speed, when in the region of the Trade-winds, was some 200 miles a day. But this leisurely travelling was more diversified than our swifter and more regular voyages. There was the excitement of catching sharks and porpoises. Instead of sweepstakes on the day's run, there were instruction-classes for the sailors; instead of dances there was climbing the rigging. A gale meant much more than it does with our modern vessels. Instead of the orderly saloon-tables with their "fiddles," a tub was securely lashed to the cuddy-table, and all the food offered to the voyagers on such occasions was such as was not injured by a little tossing and rolling—sea-biscuit, soda-crackers, dry ginger, cheese, apples, and salt cod. Further subjects of interest occurred when the understeward and cabin-boy quarrelled, and the Captain ordered their left-hands to be tied together, while they were provided with tarred ropes and ordered to lay into each other as hard as they could; or when the helmsman disobeyed orders, swore vengeance on the Captain, and indulged in a scuffle with the mate which ended in the sailor's spending six days in irons, on a diet of bread and water. Modern travellers require more artificial amusements and see none of these sights. When the lascars have a free fight, they do it out of sight and hearing, away in the forecastle. On the other hand, passengers are not in much danger of being put on a short allowance of water.

On their arrival at Madras, the Madura party travelled by palanquin, moving by night and resting during the heat of the day. It took three days to reach Pondicherry, and they spent three days resting at Trichinopoly, where of course they visited the sacred rock in the fort. They were to have reached Madura on the 15th April, but owing to delays of their bearers they were a day late, and arrived at the northern boarder of the city only to find that the river was impassible owing to flood. They had to wait three days before the water had subsided sufficiently to allow them to cross in a big basket-boat, towed by a rope and a dozen coolies. The palanquins could not cross for two more days. Again and again there are references to the difficulties of crossing unbridged rivers. On one occasion Mr. Chandler, starting out for a tour from Tirumangalam, found a river rushing down in a wide body of water 5 feet deep. They were travelling in a low-hung bullock-bandy with bullocks not more than 4 feet high. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, and they were so faint for want of food that they risked the crossing. The bandy was emptied, and sent over. By good fortune it got ashore, only being washed a short distance down stream. Mr. Chandler and his companions were carried over by three of the tallest coolies apiece, who were just able to wade over. Another time, in crossing a stream one of the bullocks became restive, and refused to move, so the party was stuck fast in midstream till another pair of bullocks could be brought. Another feature of these days was the absence of trained medical skill. Mr. Chandler had to act as Doctor as well as Divine. One patient refused to take his medicine unless assured that it would certainly cure him; and as Mr. Chandler could not give the necessary guarantee, the man preferred to keep the evils that he had rather than fly to others that he knew not of. Cholera and dysentery of course frequently surrounded him. He extracted decayed teeth, and once even amputated a finger. One such experiment on himself was hardly marked by conspicuous success. A fellow-Missionary made six efforts to extract a tooth, but only managed to break a piece off each time!

In Mission work proper Mr. Chandler must have been a man more than usually energetic and successful. He it was, by the way, who was largely concerned in putting a stop to hook swinging in Southern India. When Lord Napier was visiting Madura, Mr. Chandler sent him the hooks, knife and cords which were used for that purpose in one of the villages near, with the result that the practice was prohibited. It was indeed revived a few years later, but this reappearance continued only a short time. Perhaps the most noteworthy concern in which Mr. Chandler was involved was the discussion as to the retention of caste customs among the converts. The American Mission decided to set its face sternly against caste practices to exact from each convert satisfactory evidence that he was willing to eat with anyone, and to sanction the employment of Pariah cooks in the boarding schools. The Resolutions produced a great commotion in the Christian community. There was a riot at the Mission bungalow. The Missionaries were besieged by relatives of the girls in their school demanding that the girls should be handed back to them. Some wished to go and were allowed to, but enough remained to keep the school open. Mr. Chandler died in 1894, after a service of over forty-seven years. He must have been an engaging type of the Missionary who, by commanding gifts and long experience, is generally trusted by all his community and is its father in title and in love.

A MATTER OF WORDS.

The "PIONEER":—It would not be easy to come across a better instance of the missue of language than the comments which the Calcutta papers in their excitement put forward on the Alipore Jail murder. The "Englishman" distinguishes it as a "brutal" and a "foul" murder—words that might be properly used of a deed attended with atrocious or disgusting circumstances, or committed from some peculiarly base motive, such as the murders of children for their ornaments. All murder is brutal, but the assassination in Alipore Jail was as little marked by brutality as any crime of the sort can be. The "Statesman," going a step further in ineptitude, calls it a "cowardly assassination of an unarmed man by men who were provided with deadly weapons." What the two malefactors evidently should have done would have been to give the informer their third revolver and agree upon a given signal for opening fire. But possibly even the Bengal Jail arrangements would not have admitted of these preliminaries: and, in any case, murderers not being duellists, it is ridiculous to speak of a crime of this kind as being stamped with a particular infamy because those who executed it did not put their victim on his guard and see that he was properly armed to defend himself. "Cowardly" the deed most certainly was not. An act of this kind committed within the four walls of a jail allows no hope of escape: the only alternative left is between suicide and the gallows. Such a crime may be properly described as a desperate action, but it is fatuous to call it a cowardly one. Murder though it has only one punishment has many degrees of blackness, and on any fair view this Alipore crime approaches the hue of grey as much as any action of the kind can do. The informer to save his own skin had decided to do his best to destroy his fellows: two of them resolved to make away with him before he could appear to tell his story in the Sessions Court. It was a case of his life against the lives of the others, and the two assassins resolved to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the rest. This is murder, but it is also self-devotion. The law will take its course doubtless none the less, and justice is indeed particularly bound to avenge the informer, whom the Executive Government has failed to protect: but when we come to ethical judgments we are clear of the Codes, and instead of burying the question in a heap of jargon it is better to endeavour to put things in their true light. If we use such words as "callous." "cowardly" and "foul" of the Alipore crime what is to be said of those who murder young women for lust or bed-ridden old women for the sake of their savings? If the Bengalis like to enthrone these two young men hereafter in popular remembrance as another Harmodius and Aristogeiton it is not easy to see how anyone could justly object to the selection.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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THE GOD VISHNU AS DWARF VAMAN.

TO-DAY, on the twelfth of the current Hindu month Bhadaroo, is celebrated one of the "avatars" of Vishnu, who, it is well known, appeared several times in different ages in human form on our earth, in order to deliver it from some great calamities. Generally these births of Vishnu on the earth or "avatars" are ten in number of which the last, that of the white horse, is still to take place at the end of the present or Kali age. But sometimes the list is extended, as in the Bhagwat Puran, a late mediæval work, which enumerates as many as twenty-two such births, and adds that the incarnations of Vishnu are not confined even to this number, but "are innumerable like the rivulets flowing from an inexhaustible lake. Rishis, Manus, gods, sons of Manus are all portions of him". However ten is the usual number accepted by all, and of this, the fifth, that of Vishnu incarnate as Vaman the dwarf, is celebrated to-day. This birth took place in the second of the four ages of the world, called Treta-yug. This age or yug consisted of 3,600 years of the gods and each such year was equal to 360 ordinary years. The third age or Dwapur-yug lasted for 2,400 years of the gods. Hence, the Vaman "avatar" took place more than two millions years before the beginning of our present fourth age or Kali-yug, which, it may be added, is to run for 1,200 years of the gods or 432,000 ordinary years of ours. This fifth birth of Vishnu is mainly mythological in nature, and, therefore, does not appeal so much to the minds of the Hindus as the two later births of Vishnu as the human heroes, Ram and Krishna, which are extremely popular among them. This Vaman Avatar, though of course believed by the Hindus on one of the human manifestations of their great God Vishnu, is not very popular and calls forth nothing like the enthusiasm of the Krishna or Ram avatars. However it is in some ways significant.

Vishnu was born as Vaman in order to effect the deliverance of gods and the world generally from the oppression of Bali or king of "daityas" or demons. This king was a good demon and a fervent worshipper of Vishnu. It is one of the main beliefs of the Hindu religion that any desire, regardless of its nature, may be obtained from the gods, if only they are worshipped with devotion and austerity enough. They believe in something like taking heaven by the storm of prayers and austerities. Bali practised incredible austerities most religiously, and prayed to Vishnu most fervently in order to obtain the dominion of all three worlds—heaven, earth and the nether world. His zeal and austerity satisfied Vishnu, who was induced to grant his desire. Bali obtained the mastery of the whole world, which involved of course the degradation of the gods who ruled over heaven and especially Indra, the god of the air or sky, which typified heaven. The gods and Indra among them, began to feel acutely the tyranny of Bali, their new lord, and complained bitterly to Vishnu to interfere on their behalf. Vishnu at length granted their request somewhat reluctantly. He could not openly take away what he himself had granted to Bali as a reward for his devotion to him. He, therefore, tried to circumvent him, and achieve the same object by a subterfuge as it were. He consented to be born as a man of a very short and mean-looking stature, and in due course this man, the dwarf Vaman appeared before the great King Bali and begged him as a mendicant Brahman to grant him a little piece of land which he could call his own, and where he could study and pass his time in devotion and meditation. The proud lord of the three wide worlds, suspecting no mischief in this seemingly humble request, readily granted it, the more as it came from a Brahman and as its object was so holy that it could not but appeal to him, who had passed so much of his time formerly as a devotee of Vishnu Sukracharya, the spiritual adviser of the demon race to which Bali belonged, saw through the object of Vaman, and therefore he dissuaded him from having anything to do with the dwarf's request. But Bali magnanimously refused to see any danger and promised him to satisfy his desire. Vaman wanted only as much ground as he could compass in three strides, which, of course, the unsuspecting King readily granted. Vaman proceeded to take his strides and astonished Bali by his very first step which was over all earth and the second which encompassed all heaven, which two worlds of course became his own by the promise of King Bali. But in his moment of victory, Vishnu had pity on his former devotee, and refrained from taking his third stride which would have compassed the lower world and would have deprived Bali even of that. The mastery of Patal or the nether world was accordingly left to him, and he rules there still. The meaning of these three strides of Vishnu as Vaman are sometimes mythologically explained as symbolic of the three positions of the sun, when rising on the earth, when culminating in the heavens and when setting and going into the lower world as it were at night. Those who see nothing but the sun-myth in all mythology explain this Vaman avatar in this way. There are some interesting points in the story which throw a light on Hindu ways of thinking, especially on the high value attached to a promise which even the God who gave it himself would not break or revoke. But the subterfuge employed is also characteristic.

TENDERS FOR DISTILLING COUNTRY LIQUOR.

The "Government Gazette" of the 3rd instant has invited tenders for three years from the next Abkari year, commencing 1st April, 1909, for the distillation of Mhowra liquor for sale to retail licenses of all districts in the Bombay Presidency excluding Thana, Ratnagiri and Colaba. The conditions of the tenders are such that the present contractors can dictate their own prices so as to successfully exclude outside competition. We are informed that Mr. P. B. Dantra intends to address H. E. the Governor in this matter.

SERIOUS scandals among Officers in the Japanese Army are being disclosed, according to the Tokyo correspondent of the "New York Herald." A Captain was recently killed by a Japanese Gendarme at Peking while resisting arrest on suspicion of selling military secrets to Russia, and it is now reported that there have been recently a number of removals and retirements of junior Army Officers for misconduct, and other officers are under investigation for alleged betrayal of military secrets. Coincidently many instances of ill-treatment of soldiers by Officers are reported, several soldiers having committed suicide. Some of the newspapers vehemently attack the Army, alleging that since the war the Officers have become demoralised, living extravagantly and dishonourably, and that corruption is the natural result. General Nogi says the trouble is higher up, and that until the senior Officers set a better example the juniors cannot be expected to walk straight.

THE LATE RIOTS.

THE following Resolution of Government in the Judicial Department was issued on Saturday:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his cordial thanks to the gentlemen whose names are given below for the assistance afforded by them in connection with the recent disturbances in the City of Bombay. Their service was rendered at the sacrifice of valuable time and, in many cases, at considerable personal inconvenience:—Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Barde. Messrs. T. W. Birkett, Babaji Bhagwantrao Chavan, Lieut-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, Messrs. P. H. Dastur J. W. S. Dracup, S. M. Edwardes, Maruti Jayaj, Gaikavad, W. A. Haig-Brown, Ganpat Godaji Kalei Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, Messrs. Tukaram Godaji Kale, Basil N. Lang, A. K. Leslie, James McDonald, P. G. Messent, Mangalrao Ramji Mhatre, Madhavrao Ramji Rane, Ramji Ghamaji Rukare. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. Sundardas Narandas, Mr. W. C. Symes, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwaji Tansji, the Honourable Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey Kt., the Honourable A. Hill Trevor, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, and Rao Bahadur Visanji Khimji.

SEASICKNESS AND ITS TREATEMENT.

THERE can be no doubt, that sea-sickness is due to the disturbance of equilibrium which attends the motion of the vessel. It is a disorder which affects all living beings so that even cattle are victims thereto. There are very few people indeed who can be said to be proof against sea-sickness with the exception of infants at the breast and very young children who rarely suffer. The constitution, in course of time, becomes accustomed to the swaying of the vessel; but even hardened sailors are not quite free from "mal de mer" in a tempestuous sea. The tossing and pitching movements of the ship are the most prone to cause the sickness.

There is no unanimity of view in regard to the essential nature of sea-sickness. Some scientists associate it with psychical causes, others hold that the disturbance of equilibrium irritates brain and gastric viscera. Others look upon the circulation as the main factor, considering that the sudden emptying and filling of the blood-vessels of various parts of the body determine phenomena of sea-sickness.

For a long time sodium and potassium bromide have been advocated as affording some relief to sea-sickness. But in order to obtain any benefit from them, the doses required are so large that three is some risk of poisoning. (Such sedatives as chloral and opium do a certain amount of good, in so far as they will produce sleep for a time, but the discomfort recurs afterwards more severely. These drugs are moreover, in themselves, liable to do harm.)

Recently a ship's surgeon writing to the "New York Medical Monthly," has advocated the claims of a new drug Bromural, which causes vomiting to cease, and relieves the headache. It is best to take Bromural as a prophylactic before starting on the voyage. Sea-sickness is not usually a serious malady, nor does it ever threaten life; but it is especially undesirable because it comes at a time when one anticipates some recreation and looks to a sea voyage for invigoration and tone.

THE END OF THE SCARE.

Enough emphatic expressions of opinion have now been made surely to end the scare about possible war between England and Germany. The King and Kaiser have met, and parted in peace. English statesmen have declared their ignorance of any warlike design on their part, and German opinion is for the most part friendly.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in an interview with the "Neue Freie Presse," said:—"I am far from desiring to blame Germany alone; my complaint is directed in equal measure against both England and Germany. Of their mutual fear an end must be made.

"In what manner can an understanding with Germany be brought about? Solely and only, according to my judgment, in the direction of limiting the future building of new ships. The two States must strike a bargain that they will not outbid each other in shipbuilding. Some proportion must be fixed between the future shipbuilding of the two States.

"Certainly we must hold to the principle of the two-Power standard, and this in the intetests of our own defence. Our Army, with its 300,000 men, is, nevertheless, very small in comparison with the German."

MR. CHURCHILL.

"Alarmists have no ground whatever for their panic," declared Mr. Winston Churchill at Swansea. "This country is an island, and no Government which is likely to be in power in this country in the near future will depart in any degree from a naval policy which shall secure us effectively from outside invasion.

"In the second place, there is no collision of primary interests—big, important interests—between Great Britain and Germany in any quarter of the globe. Why, they are among our very best customers, and if anything were to happen to them I don't know what we should do for a market.

"People said it might be worth while fighting for the sake of the trade. Gentlemen, it is never worth while fighting for the sake of the trade. In a month of fighting you would destroy more wealth than the successful trade of five years would produce.

"We are told there are Colonies which could be seized. Why, nothing will alter the destiny of great communities like Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India. Their destiny will not be altered in the future, in my opinion, as the result of any struggle between European Powers."

GERMAN OPINION.

Discussing the relations between Great Britain and Germany, the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, said:

"The series of friendly demonstrations in Germany and Great Britain and the consequent cultivation of personal relations have contributed to the removal of misunderstandings, and a cordial exchange of views has served to calm the public mind. The idea is gaining ground that Britain and Germany should not fight one another, but agree. Nothing could be more mistaken than the illusion that Germany grudges Great Britain the sovereignty of the sea. On the contrary, the significance of British sea power in the development of culture and civilisation can be sincerely and unselfishly appreciated."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENGLISH VS. FRANCH TASTE.

We may congratulate ourselves, I think writes our lady correspondent that when various exhibits of fashionable clothes at the Franco-British Exhibition are summed up the balance of opinion seems to be that the exhibits of an English firm in the Women's Work Section show, on the whole, the finest taste. From the standpoint of a wearer, the gowns there are more desirable garments than those in the distinctly Parisian section. I know that if I were told I might have any three frocks in the exhibition, at least two out of the three would come from that same exhibit. No one will pretend that that English dressmaker does not almost exclusively get her inspiration from Paris, but it is by her adapting the Parisian ideal to the English wearer that her exhibits reach their standard of perfection—and this is the reason why that same dressmaker is such a favourite with so many of our notable ladies. A lizard green brocade with an interweaving of gold is a marvellously fine specimen of a frock for a slim figure; its cut was quite remarkable. Then an evening frock with a kimono bodice had remarkably pretty sleeves made all in one with the material which formed the upper part of the bodice. There is much to be learnt as to fashion by studying these exhibits, and no woman, and certainly no dressmaker, will waste her time pondering over the cut and the arrangement and the general trend of these frocks.

EXAGGERATED HATS.

The hats, I think, are perhaps rather too exaggerated in many cases, and one may find the exaggeration as well in design as in the size of the hat; it is quite possible for a hat a yard across to be more in sympathy with a refined woman's notions than a hat only half the size. Just as a picture will reflect the temperament of a painter, a hat will tell its tale of the milliner and the wearer. I am thinking at the moment of a very notable London milliner, whose originality and daring are so tempered by her innate refinement that her hats are worn by the most fastidious. A hat from the same creative hand, and that I saw the other day, was simply a wonder of texture and colour, mauve tinged with pink tending towards the present-season range of purple, both of which shades, by the way, may be found in the heliotrope, the little flowers of which, those who can recall them distinctly will know, range in shade from a very pale whitey pinky mauve to a deep purple. There seems to be another little epidemic of sleevelessness afloat; so many "Princess" frocks are being made with a pinafore line round the neck and armhole, these gaps being filled in with an underbodice of net, or lace, or chiffon. It is such a pleasing idea, the sleeveless pinafore outline, and lots of the pretty linens that are being worn just now about the coasts, English and Continental, are made on this plan. Very pretty was a mauve linen made in this fashion over one of those blouses of white net with immense white embroidered spots. We are promised sleeveless coats for the autumn, such as is suggested here in one of the sketches. Such coats are rather nice worn over a long, clinging frock, that has close-fitting sleeves running down the arm nearly to the wrists. Such a coat might be carried out in chiffon braided or in satin braided. There is to be no cessation of the braiding mania, and not only tailor-made suits and day frocks but evening frocks will be so treated. There is one mercy to be thankful for—that is, that the trimmings departments of the shops are devising all sorts of charming braided galloons that may be bought by the yard, and that will come to the aid of the dressmaker who hasn't a staff of special braiding assistants. For instance, the braidings on the coat suggested, I have no doubt, might be arranged by some such means.

CAVALRY TRAINING ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

The great Cavalry Division on Salisbury Plain opened on Aug. 17 the series of exercises which are to occupy them till Aug. 28. The sun was intensely hot, but a gentle breeze blew over the downs and rendered the conditions as pleasant as it would be possible to make them. It appears that there are under canvas 330 officers and 6,005 of other ranks. The horses total 5,352, and there are 24 guns and 12 machine guns. The First Cavalry Brigade consists of 1,554 of all ranks, with 1,322 horses; the Second Cavalry Brigade 1,361, with 1,099 horses; the Fourth Cavalry Brigade 1,346, with 1,128 horses; the Household Cavalry 1,046, with 843 horses. The troops are formed into two brigades, and the headquarters of the division are at West Down North. Major-Gen. H. Scobell, Inspector of Cavalry, is in supreme command. The aides-de-camp are Major R. B. Charteris (Warwickshire Yeomanry) and Capt. L E H M Darell (1st Life Guards). The Colonel of the General Staff is Col W H Pirbeck (Commandant of the Cavalry School), the Major of the General Staff Major G K Ansell (6th Dragoons), and the Staff Captain Capt. R Hutchinson (11th Hussars). At Pond Farm, away from sight of the Headquarters Staff, Major-Gen. Bethune is preparing with his skeleton cavalry division to give the main body plenty to tax their skill when the proper time arrives. The aides-de-camp to the General are Lieut. G E M Mundy (1st Life Guards) and Lieut. A O Sloane (2nd Life Guards). The Colonel of the General Staff is Major H. A. Lempriere (7th Dragoon Guards), and the Major of the General Staff Lieut. A King (Fife and Forfar Company).

Operations on August 17 were only in the nature of a preliminary turn-out. The divisions were at rendezvous at nine o'clock, north of the Ell Barrow and on the west bank of the Avon. They formed in double columns of brigade masses, facing south. On the right column were the Household and the First Brigade. The left column consisted of the Second and Fourth Brigades. The Royal Artillery were massed on the right of the Household Brigade, with detachments in line with its head. Then came the machine guns, in the rear of the Royal Horse Artillery The field troops of the Royal Engineers were assembled on the right of the First Brigade and in line with its head. The first-line transport occupied the rear of the field troops in order of brigades from right to left of the Household and the First, Second, and Fourth Brigades. An imposing spectacle was presented when the troops stood in formation awaiting the arrival of General Seobell and his staff. A succession of steady movements then began, with a view to getting the different units accustomed to joint action. The troops marched across the downs in divisional formation at different rates of speed, but at no time did any break out into more than a trot. Then they spread into a formation covering an extensive tract which the eye could scarcely embrace. They wheeled round with the exactitude of a machine, formed up closely again, and linked up in a line some half-dozen deep. The artillerymen handled their guns in a manner which merited praise At the close of their initial piece of work the men drew up for inspection by the commanding officer. Sir John French (Inspector-General of the Forces) was also a keen and critical observer of the comportment of the men. After the general inspection the field troops worked separately under Col. A Sandbach, Commanding the Engineers and the first-line transport returned to camp. The whole of the actual operations, not counting the time occupied in getting to and from the rendezvous, occupied about three hours.

The orders issued from Headquarters show that the work done will be as follows:—Wednesday and, Thursday (Aug. 19 and 20): Operations against the Skeleton Division west of the Avon. Friday: Operations against the Skeleton Division east of the Avon. Saturday: Short day west of the Avon. Sunday: Rest. Monday: Operations against the Third Infantry Division west of the Avon. Tuesday: Field firing west of the Avon. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday: Operations against the Skeleton Division under a scheme set by the Inspector-General of the Forces.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS

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Our daily endeavour is to forge ahead the facilities of the shopping public by laying our vast establishment out in a manner most convenient to our customers. For this reason we have now removed the Ladies' Section downstairs, a move which has been unanimously approved of by everyone who has seen our glorious display of Novelties. Necessaries and Luxuries for the coming season,

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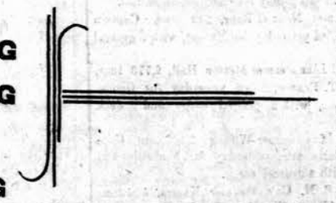

rank among our specialites and our present arrangements are now complete for the coming season which, we anticipate, will be a Record one.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Big Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Big Meeting opened in Poona on Saturday under most satisfactory conditions, the weather being ideal, the attendance very large and good racing with big fields. The best horses over the various distances in all classes were seen out and the bookmakers, as is usual on a day of Terms races, had a bad time. Nearly all those who usually stand up during the meeting were here and amongst the owners present were H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapore, the Thakor Sahib of Limbdi and the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, while Mr. J. C. Galstaun may be expected, A limited card of six races compensated in class for the additional one or two we have been provided with during the extras.

The jump race took first place as customary, and one was surprised to see such a remunerative price on offer for Seclusion, the result of good money for Clear Artist and Killeevan, who have both come on well. There was never very much doubt as to the success of the Calcutta senior Steward's horse, for, even when Killeevan did come at him in the run home, he shook the latter off readily enough.

With the many flyers we now have amongst Arabs the Lilliputs was a good betting race, though the old favourite, Bay Middleton, had the majority of followers. He has during the last year or so become very fractious at the gate, and now, after being the chief offender during a long delay, he got away so terribly badly as to give the impression that he did not relish the task of trying conclusions with his old, though younger, rival, of Creditor. The new pony, Mountain King, obtained a clear break from the machine, but in the straight Creditor caught him and, with the favourite left with too much ground to make up, won fairly comfortably.

No less than sixteen started for the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, and though Peculiar, Sialkote and others were backed, there was no getting away from Precious, who has been champion for many years now. It was a splendid race to watch, Peculiar faltering at the bend and Precious came outside and won in the old style which has made him such a pet of the public.

One of the classiest fields ever seen out for the Trial Plate was paraded of when Wandin, winner in both big ten furlong races in Bombay and here, and Metal Maid were the pick, the latter winding up at the shorter price. She kept in close touch with Bucolic to near the bend, where she came away and won amidst cheers, despite strong runs by Wandin and Cinder Bill. This is not the mare's pet distance, and that she beat all opposition over it points her out as a marvellously fine animal.

After last Saturday's results it did not take much judgment to pick Russley Rose for the New Plate. Those who bought money on her got a shock, when Florrie jumped away with a substantial lead; but her broken wind told on her, and she eventually stopped to nothing Russley Rose passed her a furlong from home and won easily to the expressed admiration of the crowd, who welcomed her into the weighing enclosure.

The Maiden Plate was the last event, and, bearing in mind his performance over seven furlongs in Bombay, Mudlool was made a warm favourite from Amood. It was a clever bit of work by Killorn to get the favourite well away after the trouble he gave at the start, and on his passing Girjistan he had everything well beaten. Details :—

THE YERROWDA PLATE—Distance R. C. and Distance, over 7 flights.

Hon Mr A A Apcar's Seclusion, 9st. 8lbs L C Hoyt 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Killeevan, 9st. 8lbs. T Ferguson 2
Mr M Gooculdas's Clear Artist, 9st. 8lbs ...A Hoyt 3
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock, 9st. 12lbs. Northmore 4

Also ran.—Chassepot 10st. 10lbs. and Lord Boyne 9st 8lbs.

Betting.—Evens Seclusion, 3 to 1 against Clear Artist; 5 to 1 Killeevan; and 7 to 1 Chassepot.

The Race.—Seclusion led out, closely followed by Killeevan and Lamrock; but at the nine furlongs Clear Artist came into second place to be caught by Chassepot at the mile, with Killeevan fourth. At the six furlongs two lengths divided each of the first two, Lord Boyne being a bad last, approaching the final bend Killeevan put in a run and took the last jump within a length of Seclusion, but the chestnut held him safe in the straight and won by a length and a quarter length next. Time :— 3mins. 12 secs.

THE LILLIPUTS—Distance.—½ mile.

Mr Artin A Essayie's Creditor, 9st.....Southall 1
Mr Wallace's Mountain King, 8st. 11lbs ...Kamad 2
Mr M Gooculdas's Bay Middleton, 9st. 12lbs. Robinson 3
Mr Kelso's, Young Gazelle, 8st. 2lbs.....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Yatim 9st., Darby 8st. 11lbs., Sher Ali 8st. 10lbs., Saeed 8st. 7lbs., Gaucho 8st. 7lbs., Minx 8st. 7lbs., Sahoon 8st. 4lbs.; Betty 8st. 4lbs., and Pissy 7st. 12lbs.

Betting.—7 to 4 against Bay Middleton, 5 to 2 Pissy, 6 to 1 Mountain King Sher Ali and Darby, and 8 to 1 Young Gazelle.

The Race.—Bay Middleton and Sher Ali gave trouble at the gate and both far away very badly Mountain King took the best of the start and led Creditor and Pissy by three lengths. At the three furlongs Darby backed up drew into third place, and Bay Middleton was seen drawing up outside, whereas the leader was only a length ahead at the bend. Here Sahoon and Young Gaselle passed Darby with Bay Middleton dashing into third place before the distance. Soon after Creditor drew level with Mountain King, and holding him, won by a length and three-quarters; one and a quarter next. Time—53 3/5 secs.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr R R S's Precious, 9st. 12lbs .....Hill 1
Mr S K's Peculiar, 9st .....Killorn 2
Mr S A Wahed's Sialkote, 7st 13lbs...A Ferguson 3
Mr M Gooculdas's Hazza, 7st. 7lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Young Kohinoor 9st. 2lbs., Soheil 8st. 11lbs., Spearmint 8st. 11lbs., Moscow 8st. 11lbs., Gladiator 8st. 11lbs., Dhamas 8st. 7lbs., Antica 8st. 6lbs., Scarlet 8st. 5lbs., Moonim 8st. 5lbs., Swallor 8st. 3lbs., Merrily 7st. 6lbs., and Wild Poppy 6st. 10lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Precious; 4 to 1 Peculiar and Sialkote; 6 to 1 Soheil, Gladiator and Merrily; and 8 to 1 Wild Poppy.

The Race :—From a fair start Gladiator led out to be closely followed by Moscow with Hazza next. Nearing the bend Sialkote, passing them all, assumed the lead with Peculiar and Dhamas falling in behind. Entering the straight Peculiar slipped ahead of Sialkote and looked all over a winner, till Precious began to come up from the ruck, and gradually making up his ground, had the race well in hand, winning by a length and a half; half a length next. Time—2mins. 23secs.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Metal Maid, 7st. 10lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Cinder Bill, 7st 13lbs Robinson 2
H.H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wandin, 8st. 10lbs. Southall 3
Mr P B Avasia's Currandooley, 7st. 10lbs. A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Golden Gleam 9st. 3lbs., Amber 8st. 13lbs., The Master 7st. 13lbs., Absentee 7st. 13lbs., Keenadan 7st. 10lbs., Pelargonium II 7st. 9lbs., Coquette 7st. 9lbs., Black Wolf 7st 6lbs., and Bucolic 7st.

Betting.—Evens Metal Maid; 2 to 1 against Wandin; 5 to 1 Golden Gleam; 6 to 1 Bucolic; and 8 to 1 Cinder Bill.

The Race.—Coquette was badly left after refusing to face the barrier, and Bucolic led out, closely followed by Metal Maid, Cinder Bill and Wandin, a length between each. At the half mile Metal Maid drew level with the leader, who fell back, and Wandin came second with Currandooley and held Cinder Bill level. Down the straight Metal Maid held her own and staying out a late rush by Cinder Bill on the rails won by a length; neck between the next two. Time.—1min. 43secs.

THE NEW PLATE Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Russley Rose, 7st. 13lbs .....Killorn 1
Mr R R S's Lady Nannie, 8st. 6lbs.....Hill 2
Mr A D Burton's Cracker, 8st. 11lbs.....Firth 3
Mr J B's Florrie, 9st. 9lbs .....Barrett 4

Betting.—7 to 4 on Russley Rose; 5 to 2 against Lady Nannie; and 4 to 1 Florrie.

The Race.—Florrie jumping out in front soon took a clear four-lengths lead, followed by Lady Nannie and Russley Rose. Before the bend Russley Rose was second and began to catch the leader, which she did a little after the distance. Florrie was new done with and was passed by Lady Nannie, who just stayed out; Cracker, he puting in a strong run at the finish, and won by a length and a half; half next. Time—1min. 3 4-5secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr Beg's Mudlool, 8st.....Killorn 1
Mr A M Amer's Viceroy, 7st. 7lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr Khalil Deeree's Amood, 8st. 5lbs.....Southall 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Lookman 9st. 1lbs.....Taylor 4

Also ran.—Court Martial 9st., Ashroff 9st., Dumra 8st. 12lbs., Gerjistan 8st. 6lbs., Devon 8st. 8lbs., Hector 8st. 7lbs., Caravan 8st. 2lbs. (carried 8st. 3lbs.) Maimoon 8st. 2lbs. Fantom, 7st. 10lbs., Martini 7st. 7lbs., Hasty Jack 7st. 6lbs., Calcutta 7st. 4lbs., and Aden 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Mudlool; 4 to 1 Amood; 6 to 1 Viceroy; and 7 to 1 Lookman and Dumra.

The Race.—Maimoon was first away, but immediately passed by Dumra, who in turn gave way to Gerjistan, Mudlool heading a bunch behind at the five furlongs; the latter ran into second place and at the three furlongs led Gerjistan, Maimoon, Dumra and Lookman. Rounding the bend Viceroy came outside with Amood, finding an opening later, but none of them could make much impression upon Mudlool, who won easily by a length and a half; three-quarters next. Time—1min. 39secs.

POONA RACES.

2nd Day.

Wednesday September 9.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Redshot and Perquisite.

3rd Day.

Saturday, September 12.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Umantbee, Cairnsmore and Keenadan.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Second Series.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

The second series of the Monsoon Races promises to be a greater success than its predecessor.

Mr. Jack Scott has sent down from Dehra a small and select string; all four are looking in good condition, and should earn their corn bills during the ensuing four meetings.

Owing to the paucity of riders, the Stewards are good enough to divide the large entry. Consequently, we are having eight races every Saturday.

There was a large attendance, the weather and the going were very good, and the racing for the most part interesting.

The details are as follows :—

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Distance—1¼ mile, over 6 flights.

Mr Cowper's Danger, 9st 5lbs.....Alford 1
Mr Evers' Yingalas, 10st.....Owner 2
Mr Green's Leading Lady, 9st 4lbs.....Howie 3
Mr Sullivan's Merry Elsie, 12st .....Thomas 4

Also ran.—Comira, 11st 4lbs (fell at the 5th hurdle); Clodian, 10st 4lbs; and Matura, 9st.

Betting.—2 to 1 Comira and Danger; 4 to 1 Yingalas and Leading Lady; and 16 to 1 Merry Elsie and Matura.

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—2mins 58secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE. Distance—1-2 mile, over 6 flights.

Captain Fraser's Idle, 11st 11lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Turner's Lady Gold, 10st 3lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr. Butler's Seditious, 10st 10lbs.....Mr. Barrow 3
Mr. Corbett's Queen of Hearts, 9st 5lbs ...Owner 4

Also ran.—Yulgibar, 8st 5lbs and Sauce, 9st.

Betting.—Evens Idle; 2 to 1 Seditious; 4 to 1 Lady Gold and Queen of Hearts; and 10 to 1 Yulgibar and Sauce.

Won by a short head; five lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 2secs.

MEDIOCRE HANDICAP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Dass' Clynder, 10st 2lbs .....Murdison 1
Mr. Evers' Craigendarrie, 8st 6lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. Macpherson's St. Rule, 8st 11lb.....Davis 3
Mr. Milson's Tycannah, 9st 5lbs.....Drew 4

Also ran.—Hoop Iron, 10st 10lbs; Sir Ulric, 10st 3lbs; Polaphon, 10st: Ebony, 10st; Regina, 10st; Pennant, 8st 10lbs; Tehee 8st 6lbs; and Picanny, 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—Evens Clynder; 4 to 1 Sir Ulric, Pennant, and Tehee and 10 to 1 Craigendarrie, St. Rule and others.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 34 secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE—Part Second. Distance—1 1-2 mile, over 6 flights.

Mr Westmacott's Cain, 9st.....Mr Barrow 1
Captain Fraser's Diabolo, 11st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Puge's Roland, 9st 12lbs.....Mr Tremain 3
Mr Jones' Matsumata, 11st 10lbs.....Mr Turner 4

Also ran.—Ruby, 10st 12lbs; Blue Bell, 10st 7lbs; Killarney, 10st 3lbs; and Pardon, 9st 3lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Blue Bell and Ruby; 4 to 1 Diabolo and Roland; and 10 to 1 Cain and Matsumats. Won by two lengths. Time—3min. 2 secs.

SEPTEMBER PLATE—First Part. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's Silphoe, 6st 4lbs .....Davis 1
Mr Charles' Foy, 9st 9lbs .....Morrison 2
Mr Whittingham's Cingalee, 10st 10lbs..Murdison 3
Mr Butler's Mercedes, 9st 11lbs .....Mr Barrow 4

Also ran.—Flotsam, 9st 11b; Sir Roland, 8st 8lbs; Yankee Boy, 8st 3lbs; Colina, 7st 13lbs; and Cyril, 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Foy and Colina; 4 to 1 Cingalee and Mercedes; and 10 to 1 Silphoe, Sir Roland, Flotsam and Cyril.

Won by three lengths: one length between second and third. Time—1min. 18secs.

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE RACE. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong over 6 flights.

Mr Delphin's Lily II, 11st 7lbs.....Mr Barrow 1
Mr Ballantyne's Meprise, 10st 12lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr Tanner's Emerald, 11st 12lbs .....Owner 3
Mr Corbett's Pink Un, 9st .....Owner 4

Also ran.—Lady George, 11st 6lbs; Bandy Leg, 11st 4lbs; Ungava, 10st 4lbs; Furlong, 10st; and Dynamite, 9st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Lady George and Megrise 4 to 1 Emerald, Lily and Pink Un; and 10 to 1 the others.

Won by half a length; a head between second and third. Time—2min. 45secs.

SEPTEMBER PLATE—Part Second. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gamble's Golden, 9st 4lbs .....Murdison 1
Mr Milton's Lord, 8st 11b .....Howie 2
Mr Field's Nirvana, 8st 10lbs .....Hard 3
Mr Dass' Springlock, 2st 2lbs .....Thomas 4

Also ran.—Mulison, 9st 8lbs; Blix, 9st 7lbs St. Victor, 9st 6lbs; Galley Slave, 8st 7lbs; Pallas 8st 2lbs; and Rubrette, 8st.

Betting.—Evens Golden; 4 to 1 Springlock, Lord and Rubrette; and 10 to 1 the others.

Won by half a length; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 19 secs.

PLASSEY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Glen's Gbarry Moira, 8st 13lbs.....Howie 1
Mr Galstaun's Primrose, 7st 10lbs.....Davies 2
Mr Field's Solace, 9st 6lbs.....Hard 3
Mr McCall's Madamselle 7st .....Butler 4

Also ran.—Picaniny, 8st 11b, and Amazon, 6st 5lbs.

Betting.—Evens Moira; 1 to 2 Solace; and 4 to 1 Primrose and Picaniny.

Won by a length. Time—1min. 21secs.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA VS. R. G. A.

The Harwood League is fast drawing to a close and all the civilian teams are struggling for points as the leadership amongst them was until lately, very open, but the Commercial Gymkhana were completely put out of court by being defeated by the R. G. A., last evening.

The teams lined up promptly but the Commercials were at a disadvantage by being a man short. The opening stages of the game were very fast and each end was visited in turn but the backs on the sides were quite safe and sure in their clearances. The forwards of the R. G. A. were faster on the ball and made good headway and certainly would have turned it to better advantage but for the excellent defence put up by the Commercial, but at last an opening presented itself and Titley centering nicely to McGarry, that player promptly put the ball through with a neat shot. The score at half time was 1—0 in favour of the R. G. A. On resuming the Commercials tried hard to equalize and had hard lines on several occasions, the R. G. A. goal keeper proved very safe.

Close on time the R. G. A. scored a second goal from a scrummage in goal and when the whistle went they were 2 goals up.

The teams were as follows :—

GYMKHANA.		R. G. A.
Gilbert.	Goal.	Bowyer.
Chapman. Harwood.	Backs	Wiggett. Watts.
Ray. Osborne. Bellamy.	Halves	Columbel. Downey. Gillett.
Warne. Marsden. Barrett. Woolley. Tweddle.	Forwards	Cummins. Bailey. McGarry. Southcot. Titley.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	14	9	4	1	31	13	19
Royal Scots "A"	11	7	2	2	21	8	16
Y. M. C. A.	12	5	6	1	15	24	11
Bombay Gymkhana	13	3	6	4	16	18	10
Commercial Gymkhana	14	4	9	1	15	27	9
Govt. Telegraph	13	3	7	3	16	29	9
Revere F. C.	13	0	11	2	6	38	2

The Harris Tournament.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The semi-final of the the Harris Football Tournament was played on Saturday evening between the Worcesters and the R. F. A.

At the end of a very exciting game the score stood one goal all, and the tie will be replayed to-morrow.

With reference to the objection lodged by the Royal Scots against the Leicesters on Thursday last the committee have unanimously decided that the Leicesters won the goal objected to, so that the Royal Scots are now out of it.

BOXING.

SIRHIND TOURNAMENT.

Sixth Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

A card of twenty-one events was provided for to-night's boxing, the majority of which were well contested.

To-morrow night, the semi-finals.—Officers' Heavy-Weights; Tuesday night, the Officers' semi-finals, Middle and Light-Weights. The finals are announced for Thursday night. There will be no boxing on Wednesday. It is expected that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will be present on Tuesday night.

The particulars of the evening's fight are as follows :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS, 2ND ROUND—CONCLUDED.

Pte. Hall, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, vs. Pte. Hibbert, 1st Gloster Regiment. Won by Hall, on points, after a good defence by Hibbert.

Pte. Robinson, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Herriot, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment. After an extra round, Robinson obtained the verdict on points.

Pte. Hare, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, vs. Gunner Sansom, "S" Battery, R. H. A. Won by Hare on points.

Pte. Rugman, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte. Vine, 1st Queen's Regiment. Won by Vine on points.

Sergt. Handford, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Corpl. Low, 1st Durham Light Infantay. Low was knocked out almost immediately.

Bombr. Buckley, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.G.A., vs. Pte. Robson, 1st Durham Light Infantry. Buckley scratched.

Pte. Johnson, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Bellinger, 2nd Royal Berks. Regiment. Bellinger scratched.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS 2ND ROUND—CONCLUDED.

Bombr. Shaw, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., vs. Pte McCrossan, 12th Royal Lancers. Won after an extra round by McCrossan, on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT, 2ND ROUND—CONCLUDED.

Pte. Bethel, 1st Royal Warick Regiment, vs Pte Duggan, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Duggan scratched.

Pte. Kay, 2nd Royal Scots, vs. Pte. Donaghue, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Donaghue won on points.

Pte. Crowther, Durhams, vs. Pte. Odea, 1st Connaught Rangers. Odea, after being warned, lost on points.

Lance-Corpl. Oates, 1st Queen's, vs. Pte. Smith, 2nd Royal Berkshires. Won by Oates on points after a very close contest.

Pte. Faulks, 1st Glosters, vs. Pte. Collins, Royal Irish Rifles. Collins scratched.

Pte. Turner, Royal Munsters, vs. Pte. Knight, 2nd Royal Berks. Knight was knocked out in the first round.

Lance-Corpl. Knight, 1st Royal Sussex, vs. Pte. Sanders, Northumberland Fusiliers. A good fight, which Sanders secured on points.

Gunner Gravett, 11th Battery, R. F. A., vs. Pte. Eggleton, 2nd Royal Berks. Eggleton knocked his man out in the first round.

Pte. Leahy, 1st Glosters, vs Pte. Murphy, 1st Queen's. Murphy retired in the first round.

Gunner Popham, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., vs Pte. O'Dowd, Connaught Rangers. A hard hitting fight, O'Dowd winning on points.

HEAVY WEIGHTS, 2ND ROUND—CONCLUDED.

Corpl. Greaney, Royal Munsters, vs. Sergt. Sutch, 1st Royal Dragoons. Sutch scratched.

Lance-Corpl. Little, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Pte. Weir, 12th Royal Lancers. Little scratched.

Gunner Sellman, "S" Battery, R. H. A., vs Pte. Newman, 1st Glosters. A well-fought bout, Sellman being declared the winner on points.

In the opening report, in the Middle-Weights, Lance-Corporal Atkinson, of the Glosters, won owing to Gunner Collins, of the 7th R. F. A., not turning up. The latter did not win, owing to the non-arrival of Atkinson, as previously reported.

Also in the Feather-Weights, Pte McConey, 12th Lancers, beat Adamson, Northumberland Fusiliers, not vice versa as stated before.

Eighth Meeting.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Another interesting programme was gone through this evening and the results were as follows :—

LIGHT WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND.

Gunner Cooper, "S" Battery, R. H. A., vs. Gunner Green, "S" Battery, R. H. A. Cooper scratched.

Pte. Woollett, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. Baker, 12th Royal Lancers. Won by Woollett on points after an extra round.

Pte. Mortimer, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Driver Pugh, "S" Battery, R. H. A. The Artillery man obtained the verdict on points.

Lance-Corpl Arnold, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte. Lees, 1st Northumberlands. Lees was knocked out in the first round.

Gunner Stephens, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., vs. Pte. Sandiford, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Stephens won on points.

Lance-Corpl Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte. Gregory, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Roberts won on a foul on the first round.

Corpl. Shorricks, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl Sturgess, 1st North Staffordshire Regiment. Sturgess resigned in the first round.

Pte. Edwards, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Pte. Robertson, 2nd Royal Scots. Robertson resigned almost immediately.

Lance-Corpl. Alberts, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Pte. Brion, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Brien was knocked out in the first round.

Bugler Dale, Durham Light Infy., vs. Lance-Corpl. Spencer, 1st Queen's Regiment. Dale scratched.

SEMI-FINAL OFFICERS', HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lieut. A. M. Read, 17th Hariana Lancers, vs. Capt Lay, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment. An excellent fight, with plenty of science. Read eventually won on points.

Lieut. Salier, Northumberland Fusiliers, vs. Lieut. Bayley, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Salier, in spite of his being lighter, punished his man severely and won on points.

FEATHER WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND.

Pte. Veasey, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. Hines 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. A level contest, which Veasey won on points.

Pte. McConey, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Pte Plato, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Also a good fight, the verdict going to Plato on points.

Pte Bullen, 1st Oxford Light Infantry, vs. Pte. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment. Bullen scratched.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND.

Pte. Taylor, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Kelly, 12th Royal Lancers. Kelly was knocked out in the first round.

Lance-Corpl Twitchett, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. Flowers, 1st Durham Light Infantry. Won by Twicthett on points.

Lance-Corpl. Martin, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. McCarthy, 1st Connaught Rangers. Won by Martin on points.

Gunner Wilkinson, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., vs. Lance-Corpl Atkinson, 1st Gloster Regiment. Wilkinson resigned in the second round.

Pte. Branshaw, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte McCrossan, 12th Royal Lancers. Branshaw won a doubtful fight on points.

Pte. Belcher, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Bombr. Littlewood, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. G. A. Belcher was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. Ellis' 2nd Royal Scots, vs. Gr. Castello, "S" Battery, R. H. A. Castello scratched.

Pte. Tomlin, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, vs. Pte. Massey, 12th Royal Lancers. Won by Tomlin on points.

DORSET REGIMENT TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 5.

The semi-finals of the Dorset Regiment annual Boxing Tournament, which took place last night, in Wellington, were again attended by a large gathering.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pte Bennett, 11st 4lbs, beat Pte Roberts, 11st 4lbs.

FEATHER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pte Gibbons, 8st 13lbs, beat Pte Ketchley, 8st 3lbs.

Lance-Corpl Smith, 9st, beat Pte. Salter, 9st.

BANTAM WEIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Corpl Daniels, 8st 4lbs, beat Drummer Moane, 8st 4lbs.

Drummer Broom, 8st 3lbs, beat Pte Norey, 8st 4lbs.

LIGHT WEIGHTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pte Webster, 9st 12lbs, beat Pte Petrick, 9st 6lbs.

THE OPEN NOVICES COMPETITION.

Pte Holdsworth, East York Regiment, Burma, 9st 9lbs, beat Pte Scanlon, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, Madras, 10st.

Scanlon gave in in the second round.

THE SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Pte Webster, Dorset Regiment, beat Pte Salter of the same Regiment. Webster knocked down Salter in the second round.

Lance-Corpl Watson, Manchester Regiment, Secundersabad, 9st 3lbs, beat Pte Hearn, Royal Fusiliers, Burma, 9st 3lbs. Hearn threw up the sponge in the second round.

POONA PLAY AND PRESIDENCY PROSPECTS.

THE Bombay Poona match of Friday and Saturday last, which at one time gave promise of an interesting finish, terminated in a disappointing draw. Both sides were considerably stronger with the bat than with the ball and on the fall of things two days were hardly likely to suffice for the completion of two innings on the Poona wicket, but when Poona were dismissed for 157 and Bombay established a lead of some 100 runs by the first innings, the hopes of the dwellers-on-the-shore began to rise. However, on an improving wicket Poona knocked up a big score in their second attempt and by 5 o'clock passed the Bombay total by 134 runs for the loss of 7 wickets. At this point they declared, leaving Bombay an hour to make the runs—a task which they failed to accomplish in time, scoring 77 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Poona, winning the toss, elected to bat on a not very easy wicket and runs came slowly. That the bowling was steady is witnessed by the score, Carnegy, who hit hard late in the innings, being the only batsman to pass the quarter century. Turner and Phillips perhaps bowled the best, the former being particularly good early in the innings. Turner and Townend opened for Bombay and started unobtrusively. Cheetham was in form though not aggressive, and we are glad to see that his hand has not lost its cunning. The stand of the day, however, was between Vines and Hearson who collected 40 between them by hard hitting just before the close of play. On resuming Vines continued merrily and increased his total to 66—a most useful innings at a critical time. Stileman and Wheeler, however, gave the best display of polished cricket on the Bombay side. Stileman, who has hitherto devoted his energies to bowling, is a really useful bat and made his 43 not out mainly by hard straight drives. Wheeler, whom temporary loss of form had caused to take the lowest place, shewed a welcome return to form and played really good cricket. We think it will be a case of "Friend, go up higher," when he next done flannels. Of course he is a cricketer whose place should be among the first in any company, but for some reason or other he has not been able to "get going" at all out here. We look for his success on Saturday to spur him to far greater things in the near future. His stand with Stileman realised 58 for the last wicket and Bombay had a lead of a hundred. Masse bowled well for 26 overs and had a flattering analysis until the last pair went in and upset the apple cart.

Poona looked like making runs throughout their second innings. The Bombay bowlers seemed tired and, barring Coombs, did not shew up to any great advantage. Greig 66, and Airy, Arnold, Carnegy and Rutter, with scores from 25 to 40, quickly swelled the score, and at 5 p. m. Poona had established a lead of 134 and declared. Tea was then taken and Bombay had an hour to make the runs or get out. The hitters went in early, but wickets fell rapidly—1 for 3, 2 for 4, 3 for 18, 4 for 19. Vines joined Turner and the pair stopped the rot and saved the game. The fifth wicket fell with the score at 36 and Cheetham and Turner played out time. Turner with 40, Cheetham with 16 to his credit. So ended tamely a game which might easily have been the exact opposite. A late start was made on both days and a valuable hour wasted in consequence. Given the extra hour Bombay might have made the runs or got out, and either eventuality would have been preferable to a draw.

Some light has been thrown on the composition of the Presidency team—which we understand will consist of the following :—

Sprott, Greig, Captain Turner, J. T. Turner, Joy, Cheetham, Townend, Heath, Cooper, Airy, Rutter.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

A DRAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

This match concluded on Saturday and resulted in a draw.

Bombay continued their first innings at nearest eleven than twelve, with Vines and Hearson in. Vines played a magnificent innings for 66, hitting out freely in all directions, and scoring boundary after boundary, till Colonel Mosse dislodged him with an off-break. Farquharson was not out for 43, and might have held out for a week, judging from the excellent stand he made.

Poona going in for their second innings, scored 238 for six wickets down, when they declared their innings, closed. Greig, who shaped modestly in the first innings, ran up a score of 66, and was then clean-bowled by Coombs. Carnegy, who is always a safe batsman, compiled 40 in very fine style. Bombay's second innings stopped short at 77, Turner, who went in first, being not out for 40.

THE PRESIDENCY XI.

The Presidency XI will be selected from :—

Capt. J. G. Greig, F. Sprott, Capt. Rutter, Lieut. J. O. Airy } Poona.

Capt. W. M. Turner, Lieut. R. W. Townend, J. S. Milne } Bombay.

Capt. Heath, Lieut. Cooper } Ahmednagar.

H. Cheetham, T. F. Turner } Kathiawar.

Major Ross—Belgaum.

J. D. H. Joy—Indore.

There is little likelihood of Milne playing and Heath is doubtful in which case Rutter and Ross will probably play in the order named.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (B TEAM) vs NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana (B Team) and the New High School C. C. resulted in a win for the former by 76 runs. The Gymkhana going in to bat made 132, to which E. C. Reid and Beadle contributed 45 and 21 respectively. The New High School could total only 25 and thus lost the match by 76 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA. B. TEAM.

Mr E C Reid, c Kantak, b Katrak	...	45
Mr C W Beadle, c Katrak, b Gaspat	...	21
Mr B C Reade, b Gaspat	...	9
Lt McCallum, c and b Bottlewalla	...	2
Mr S V Lorenz, b Katrak	...	3
Mr S R Gordon, b Katrak	...	9
Mr T Read, not out	...	16
Lt Seward, c and b Dubash	...	3
Mr C H Howlett, b Dubash	...	0
Mr A S Bishop, b Katrak	...	6
Mr A G Kinch, c and b Katrak	...	4
Extras	...	10
Total	...	132

NEW HIGH SHOOL.

Mr Kantak, c and b B C Reade	...	0
Mr Dubash, c and b B C Reade	...	15
Mr Vans, b B C Reade	...	4
Mr Irani, b McCallum	...	5
Mr Bottlewalla, c and b McCallum	...	17
Mr Daruwalla, run out	...	1
Mr Gaspat, c and b McCallum	...	0
Mr Cooper, b McCallum	...	4
Mr Guard, c and b McCallum	...	0
Mr Katrak, c and b B C Reade	...	5
Mr Confectioner, not out	...	1
Extras	...	4
Total	...	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA B. TEAM.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Gaspat	14	51	2	2
Dubash	6	10	1	2
Bottlewalla	9	37	0	1
Katrak	9	17	2	5
Vans	2	7	0	0

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
B. C. Reade	8	27	1	4
Hewlett	7	15	1	0
McCallum	7	10	2	5

P. W. DEPARTMENT vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

A match in connection with the Cricket League was played between the P. W. Department, and the Govt. Tele. Recreation Club on Saturday the 5th instant and resulted in an easy win for the Telegraph by 4 wickets and 221 runs.

The score of the evening, and the highest in the League up to time was that made by Netscher, 114 not out; much excitement prevailed when Netscher, reached his century, as the previous highest score stood to the credit of A. G. Moore, also of the Telegraph, (109 not out) Netscher however managed to pass this figure amid great applause just as it was nearing time. The following are the scores.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bicknji, b G Sorris	...	8
Mr Save, c D'Souza b Taylor	...	9
Mr Joseph, b Taylor	...	3
Mr Brown, Capt c and b Taylor	...	1
Mr Burjorji, b G Sorris	...	0
Mr Higgins, c Leslie b G Sorris	...	2
Mr Isaac, c S D'Silva b Taylor	...	2
Mr Cohen, run out	...	1
Mr Manaji, b G Sorris	...	0
Mr Tavade, not out	...	9
Mr Shanker, b G Sorris	...	8
Extras	...	8
Total	...	25

GOVT. TELE. REC. CLUB.

S D'Silva, b Brown	...	15
Taylor, c Isaac, b Tavade	...	1
G Sorris, b Tavade	...	16

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

MOTORS AND ROADS.

So many Congresses are being held now everywhere that 1908 should be called the Congress year. That to consider what is the best road for present day traffic will assemble in Paris in the second week of October. The French Minister of Public Works is the convener, and he and his Committee have invited the Governments of various nations to join and to exhibit at the Congress maps and plans of roads and road systems of all that touches the construction, maintenance and cost of roads, such as stone, tar, wood, coating materials, asphalt for pavements, tools for making and mending, and what will be of almost greater importance, the parts of vehicles that wear the road, or are worn by it, wheels, tires and anti-skidders. Signals, sign-boards, warning posts are to be duly studied from every point of view. No Congress would be attractive without its excursion programme, and motor-car drives round Paris, and some even as far as Nice will be arranged. Members of the Congress can have cheap return tickets for a month between London and Paris. Engineers and experts from about a dozen countries are already busy drawing up preliminary reports on the subjects to be discussed. Crowds of county surveyers in England and Scotland have embodied the wisdom gained in their experience on existing roads, but so far no Englishman has ventured to define the ideal motor road. The damage done to highways and byways by pneumatic tyres and anti-skidding belts has many illustrators. The Hon'ble Charles Roll will characteristically show the reverse of the shield and discuss the malign influence of reads or vehicles. Over a a hundred British experts have signified their intention of attending the Congress. There can be no fear whatever as to its pronounced success as a brilliant assembly. Let us hope it may end its labours without throwing more dust in the eyes of the road-using public. Meanwhile letters pour in to the papers from motorists and anti-motorists; grumblers and advocates attack and defend each other with the same pertinacity they displayed ever since the era of inventions began. In primitive times they had not the impartial columns of the daily press in which to inflame or calm the minds of the public, and inventors had time to push on before meetings could be organised to stop them. The writer of a judicially cool special paper in the "Times," assumed that the subject of accidents upon the road is always an interesting one, sums up the type of dangers run by the humble pedestrian, the rider, the cyclist, the driver of a carriage or cart and the motorist. The last is by some people elevated into the chief danger to be dreaded on the King's highway. The writer points out that there are accidents and accidents, some avoidable by a habit of common prudence, and others that arise so suddenly that nothing short of miraculous skill on the part of the motorist—as driver of the heavier machine—can avert.

The pedestrian, being in the majority, must be considered the master of the road, and the writer suggests that every good driver should recognise this fact. All traffic must give way, sooner or later, to him, as is picturesquely evidenced when the London policeman holds up lines of wheeled traffic to allow him to cross the street. Every country is not so considerate. France punishes the man who is knocked down by a vehicle in the road. But we must take British roads as we find them and see what dangers lurk in travelling them. The lazy driver of wagons entering a country road from a harvest field, be he man or boy, is a fruitful source of accident. If he is what might be called almost wide-awake, he looks before him, but seldom or ever dreams of glancing to see if a motor is coming from behind. When he does hear it, the sudden rough pull to his horse's head sends the tail of the wagon out across the centre of the road, and the motorist has all he can do to avoid a fatal collision. Therefore it is only wise of him to slow down when he sees an open gate at either side of a road. The lady cyclist, holding on a large and flighty hat, is another danger, distracting enough, particularly on a windy day. One hand on the hat, the other on the guiding handle-bar, her career is erratic, a "snake-like procession" that mystifies the motorist whether meeting or following. He is advised to treat not only this wind-blown lady cyclist but all cyclists in a storm with great consideration, for an unexpected gust of wind often sends them, willly-nilly, half across the road at a moment's notice, straight into the line of the motor. Small reckless children running, walking, clinging to vehicles, and suddenly dropping off to fetch a fallen cap, are real line dangers, and the only chance of avoiding their destruction is for the motorist to treat them as utterly irresponsible and to slow down to stopping point if necessary in their vicinity.

Then there are the old, infirm and deaf pedestrians who are impervious to the noise of horns or hoofs, and for whom the road is nowadays more dangerous than a railway line which has long been mercifully closed to the foot-passenger. Still they have to be spared and that with as little loss of life to motorists as possible. Here again moderation of pace is indicated. Next comes the intoxicated person whom the width of the road tempts to a zig-zag progress. The motorist fortunate enough to detect unsteadiness in the gait of such a pedestrian must be doubly careful, for he should remember that conviction of manslaughter, should a fatal collision occur, is always a possibility, whether the victim be drunk or sober. Of the risk run when an excited caddie leaps from behind a bush to retrieve a vanishing ball and crosses right in front of a moving motor to do it, we need not speak in this non-golf-ridden country. Sheep and cattle, even in the day time, are troublesome to get through, but at night, looming up on a dark country road, they may bring about anything, from a gentle collision to an overturned vehicle and general smash-up. Cautious, slow driving is the only hope in such encounters. The horse, led or ridden, embodies another danger that is almost impossible to calculate. A led horse is so senseless that it almost invariably, if nervous, turns its hind-quarters to the passing vehicle, thus blocking far more than its fair share of the road. This kind of a risk is to be taken standing, if possible, when meeting animals or being followed by them. When overtaking such horses it is not so easy of adjustment. The motorist must anyhow slow down, and try to give the animals, led and other, a chance of getting into a wider part of the road, and he must modify his pace for passing them according to circumstances. A string of race-horses should be negotiated with endless care and with an eye on the leader to see how he takes the approach of the motor. If he is reasonably calm, the rest will probably follow suit and the chauffeur's anxious moments in assessing the possible amount of damage to valuable horses or his equally valuable car will soon be over. The roads themselves offer difficulties that the October Congress may be expected to prescribe for. The crown of the road, as we know of old, is not for everyone. When the camber is high and the road narrow, the risk of a side-slip skidding to cyclist or motorist is always present. The cyclist naturally wants the safest part of the road and the motorist must make the best of a bad bargain, take the outside slope, moderate his pace and hope for luck.

MR. CHURCHILL'S INTERNATIONALISM. IN his speech, at the opening of the International Free Trade Congress, Mr. Churchill promised peace and plenty, for all nations; a desirable state of existence to be brought about by "the blessed intercourse of free trade and commerce," in fact, such peaceful intercourse of nations, as that one sees depicted on the old Mulready envelopes. People of that day, no doubt as sanguine as Mr. Churchill may now be, predicted that the introduction of the over-seas post heralded such a millennial period as he now promises us. In this community of nations, he tells us that all nations will work for the commonweal of all, but that it is a misconception that nations trade with nations, individuals of one nation trade with one and other, as individuals. We gather that in these realms of "peaceful barter" there will be no scope for the astuteness of the shrewd man of business and he who tries to get the better of a bargain by methods in accordance with his own or the present accepted moral code, will hardly be tolerated for "the rivalry of nations," says Mr. Churchill, "will be limited to that just pre-eminence in the arts and sciences and in learning and in peaceful industry" and commerce will be "an exchange of goods on an equitable basis." Free trade will indeed come "as a boon and a blessing to men" if it can effect all that Mr. Churchill predicts for it, and when Tariff reformers can be induced to accept these views, we shall no doubt see "Custom House officers and those engaged in the purposes of warlike preparations" follow the mammoth into a deserved extinction, for such is the fate that this sanguine politician foretells for them. But there are some less sanguine than he, who feel they cannot relegate into extinction one important factor, perhaps lost sight of by Mr. Churchill in the fervour of his desire to please his audience; human nature remains the same and with it and inseparable from it, human passions and ambitions accentuated, more or less, where the struggle for existence presses on a community or nation. Mr. Churchill tells us that in war both parties must lose whoever wins, "whereas, in every peaceful transaction there must be an advantage to both parties"; but both parties when they engage in war, we imagine, hope to win and moreover, to reap some benefit by doing so, the aggressors invariably maintaining that they are in the right. We learn from history that where the self-interest of the stronger community or nation is concerned, it will endeavour to impose its will on the weaker, and in order to do so, where other means fail, will have recourse to the application of force which, when resorted to, by nations, is war. But Mr. Churchill tells us that "something always happens at the critical moment to smooth away difficulty, before it breaks into actual rupture" which "something" is the "prosaic bonds of commerce"; the perhaps more logical conclusion would be that one of the parties caves in at the last moment. But strife between nations has seldom arisen on commercial issues, only, and Mr. Churchill's utterances were far from convincing that free trade can insure peace or avert war. War may arise from many causes apart from trade or commerce. But such contingencies are apparently not provided for in this sanguine prediction of a "progress of peaceful barter."

SUGAR IN INDIA. ALTHOUGH there is little official information regarding sugar in India Mr. Saiyad Mahomed Hadi has made careful computations on the subject, as a result of which he comes to the conclusion that somewhere about five million tons are made annually in India, and giving an average value of eight pounds to the ton this means an industry worth forty millions sterling a year. Considering the natural advantages in India for sugar it should form a valuable item among the exports of the country; but it appears that between the years 1884 and 1905 far from the export trade following what would seem its natural lines the imports increased from eighty-one thousand to four hundred and fourteen thousand tons in spite of the cost of carriage and customs duties. One of the most astonishing things about the Indian sugar industry is the apparent ignorance of officials on the subject. Different localities must give different results, but it is hard to reconcile statements so far apart as those which place the weight of cane per acre at from five to fifty tons and the cost of cultivation at from fifty-four rupees to four hundred and eighty-six rupees and the profit at from seventy-three rupees to three hundred. Mr. Hadi is particularly struck with these official inconsistencies, but deducts several points which may be regarded as the standard for future investigation. Practically, all cultivation is done by peasants, and though perhaps it partakes too much of the nature of scratching the soil, on the whole pains are bestowed upon it, and the result, as regards the mechanical condition of the ground and the quantity and character of the manure, is fairly satisfactory. But it may be noticed as curious, that though scarcity of animal manure is generally complained of, it is very widely used for fuel, even where wood is plentiful. It is generally known that marvellous results can be obtained from irrigation. In Hawai, where several large American companies own properties, as much as thirteen tons of sugar per acre has been obtained; representing from one hundred and ten to one hundred and thirty tons of cane. Over a large part of Bengal the average is five tons of cane equal perhaps, to half a ton of sugar. Elsewhere the product of an acre is stated as one ton and a half of "gur" or three-fourths of a ton of crystal sugar. The soil of the Bombay Presidency seems to be more favourable to cane, as a yield of from forty to fifty tons per acre is frequently claimed, but authorities are sceptical of anything above twenty or at most thirty tons, except for the first crop or two from virgin soil. It is generally agreed that the out-turn is not more on an average than a ton and a quarter per acre, and the conclusion arrived at is that new species of cane are required. There must be some allowance made, however, for the very primitive wooden mills employed, which frequently extract as little as forty per cent. of the sugar as compared with the iron mills, which extract sixty per cent from hard and up to seventy-three per cent. from soft canes. A point against the growth of the sugar industry is the high cost of canes as compared with the prices in other tropical countries, and this combined with a lack of labour in many districts makes the sugar industry of India the most backward of its class in the world.

MR. STEWART WILSON, Director-General of Indian Post Offices, will return from furlough, at the end of January next, when Mr. Maxwell will proceed Home on leave.

THE Quetta report that the Amir intends paying a prolonged visit, to Kandahar, needs confirmation. A report of a tour has been currrent for months past.

NOTHING has been heard, officially, regarding the statement that the Secretary of State intends appointing an expert to enquire into the question of the rolling stock on Indian Railways.

A FEW cases of cholers have recently occurred, along the Dir road. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will have ceased, before the time arrives for the passage of the Chitral Reliefs.

The four accused Burmans arrested in connection with the dacoity committed in the Judah Ezekiel Street Dacoity; Rangoon, were admitted to bail on Saturday, in their own recognisances.

ALTHOUGH the Earl and Countess Minto are in India, their Silver Wedding anniversary has been celebrated with considerable festivities upon their Roxburghshire estates, where they were represented by their two sons, Viscount Melgund and the Hon'ble Esmond Elliot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE IN THE ORIENT.

The Native Unrest in French Indo-China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

ACCOUNTS continue to reach Paris of the continually increasing unrest among the native of French Indo-China, to which I have already drawn attention. Matters would seem, in fact, to be approaching a crisis upon the outcome of which will depend the reputation of the French in regard to Oriental colonization, French colonial administration, since the days of the *ancien regime*, has been nowhere very successful and at the present time many competent Frenchmen compare its working in Indo-China unfavourably with the British method of colonising Native States in the adjacent territories of the Malay Peninsula. Tongking and Annam are honeycombed with sedition, the agitation being propagated by secretly distributed publications, preaching an uprising with the object of driving the French into the sea and asserting that the nation would have the moral support of Japan. The return of Chinese who have been in Japan has tended to spread the agitation which moreover derives encouragement from the late Chinese rebel successes in Yunnan. The native priests are also fomenting trouble and preaching a sort of holy war against the French. The watchword generally is that Asia is for the Asiatics and that the foreigner must be expelled, just, as in India the sedition-mongers preach the doctrine of India for the Indians. In the hill district of north Tongking brigandage, murder and incendiarism are described as rife, while in Annam the state of things borders upon anarchy, and serious fighting has occurred between the Annamites and the French troops. It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the 4,000 fresh troops which will reach Indo-China from France at the end of the present month, will suffice for all the requirements of the present situation; but according to other estimates an additional five thousand troops will be necessay to cope with the emergency and uphold French prestige. The French have also had to deal with trouble in their West African Colonies, but it is now officially declared that measures have been taken to chastise the Moors and pacify the country and the assurance is renewed that complete programmes of reforms will be introduced both in Indo-China and West Africa. There have been rumours lately of a revolt in the French Congo, but on this subject also the French authorities make reassuring declarations to the effect that although there is no real danger to be apprehended in the French Congo, the Colonial authorities contemplate increasing the garrison from 2,000 to 6,000 men.

Just before closing this letter I learn that M. Klobukowski, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, will leave Paris for Saigon to-day. According to a semi-official statement, published here, the French Colonial Office recognises that mistakes have been made, especially in Annam, in not allowing the local Mandarins to play a larger political "role." Many of them have espoused the cause of local agitators. Again, the deposition of the Emperor, Than Tai, which made a great stir throughout Indo-China, was not effected in accordance with traditional rites, and the population were needlessly irritated. The remedy for the present situation will consist in resuming the former traditional French policy of utillizing for the government of Indo-China the prestige of the Mandarins. A considerable effort will be made also to decentralize the administration, leaving to the local authorities fuller responsibilities than they have enjoyed in the past. One of the most important reforms contemplated is that concerning the monopolies granted to certain contractors who have tyrannized over the natives, M. Klobukowski intends to effect far-reaching fiscal reforms.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

FATAL GUN EXPLOSION.

A terrible disaster has befallen the French Navy owing to a gun explosion during firing practice on board the training ship "Courronne" while lying off Salins d'Hyeres, a 5·4-inch gun exploded at the breech end with the result that four men were killed outright and twenty others so severely injured as to render the recovery of several of them hopeless. The "Courronne" is a very old ship having been built 47 years ago. Accounts vary regarding the cause of the explosion, some of the crew attributing it to the overheating of the gun, while according to the gunners it was due to the disintegration of the B powder to which the explosion on board the "Jena" was attributed. Two accidents of a similar nature have already occurred on board the "Couronne" since April 1906. On the first occasion there were 3 killed and 21 injured and on the second, just over a year ago, there were 3 killed and 6 injured, it is unfortunate that the French Navy should still have so large a stock of the B powder on hand. Its dangerous character was fully pointed out at the time of the "Jena" explosion and it was then understood that the shells loaded with B powder would be withdrawn from all the French warships and replaced by safer ammunition. It is possible however that considerations of expense—and the operation would certainly be a costly one—may have retarded the carrying out of this measure.

INCREASE OF YOUTHFULL CRIME IN FRANCE.

Recently published statistics dealing with this deplorable phenomenon, attribute it chiefly to absinthe drinking, the tolerance accorded to vice, the spread of a degraded materialism, the idleness and misery arising from the disorganisation of labour and the practice now so common, especially among the lower classes, of carrying revolvers.

A FRENCH COLISEUM AT MARSEILLES.

Amateurs of what is called here "le Sport" have attempted to revive at Marseilles something in the style of the ancient Roman circus games, by organising a bull and tiger fight in a private enclosure, at which about a hundred spectators were present. The bull and the tiger occupied strong wire cages, which, when the doors were opened gave them a space of about sixty feet in which to manœuvre. The tiger commenced by attacking the bull, but the latter tossed its adversary against the wires. Despite all the goadings used to provoke him, the tiger refused to come again to the scratch and another was substituted. The new-comer had not eaten since the day before and at once attacked the bull, but a moment later was lying at the opposite end of the cage with wounds on the head and leg. The continuance of the fight was adjourned until the following morning, but then the police, making a forcible entry, stopped the show and arrested several of these present, including two cinematographers. The public in the South of France have long hankered for the introduction of the Spanish bull-fight and have had several conflicts with the authorities on the subject, but the attempt to start combats of wild beasts in the arena is quite a new idea.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The international competition for the conquest of the air grows keener with every week that passes. There were rival aeroplanists and also rival systems of dirigible airships. Some expert theorists maintain that the only perfect aeroplane of the future must be one that will be able to dispense with any motor power, while on the airships side there are two camps—one maintaining that sufficient rigidity would be secured by a proper amount of gas inflation, the other favouring Count Zeppelin's plan of providing an aluminium framework to secure necessary rigidity while protecting the balloon. Within the past fortnight short flights of short duration and for the most part only reaching very moderate heights have been achieved both by aeroplanes and airships in England, France, and Germany. All show progress, though the ultimate goal of freely and safely navigating the air would still seem to be far from attainment. Mr. Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut, after several successful experiments with his aeroplane at Le Mans, met with a mishap through making a false movement with one of the levers, so that instead of turning in the desired direction he went to the right, forcing the whole aeroplane into an oblique position which drove one of the wings violently against the ground, and breaking its frame. Mr. Wright escaped uninjured. On this occasion he rose to a height of about 60 feet and remained 2 1/2 minutes in the air. In fact, Mr. Wright in none of his flights up to the present has remained more than 7 minutes in the air. The flight of his machine, is however, described as very smooth and graceful with a high rate of speed, and perfect ease of evolution. The motive power is however so delicate and difficult to handle, that Mr. Wright alone appears capable of managing it—and even he, as appears above, came to grief in his last essay. Many French authorities regard Mr. Wright's machine as so utterly unstable as to require an experienced acrobat to run it, whereas the French machine, balanced automatically, can be driven automatically by a man who has no experience of flying. By his contract with the Weiller Syndicate which proposes to purchase for £20,000 the right of constructing and selling the Wright type of aeroplane in France and the French colonies. Mr. Wright must take two flights, each of them over a course more than 50 kilometres in an average breeze and at a few days' interval. The aeroplane must carry two persons and enough fuel for a journey of 200 kilometres. In order to attain this result Wright declares that he must be allowed to go into methodical training. The machine which he used in America with his brother had four levers controlling the various steering and balancing arrangements. In France, Wilbur Wright has had to alter this system, and his present aeroplane has only two levers. He must thus acquire the habit of fresh instinctive movements and in this he appears to be making progress. In his flight of August 10, which created so much enthusiasm among the spectators, he succeeded in describing a figure of eight in the air in 1min. 45secs. On August 11 he went three times round the Hanandieres race-course in 3min. 43secs. and on August 12, six times round in 6min. 56secs. The following is a published description of his machine:—"It is what is called a biplane the surfaces of which are parallel, exactly one above the other and slightly concave on the lower surface. They are made of cloth stretched on a framework of spruce. They are 12½ metres long and two metres wide, giving a total area of 50 square metres. The distance between the planes is 1·80 metre. In front is a horizontal biplane rudder for regulating the height of flight, at the back a vertical biplane rudder for steering. The total length of the machine is ten metres. Between the planes is a four-cylinder, water-cooled, 25-h-p. motor, designed by the brothers Wright. On its right is a radiator with flat copper tubes, and on its left sit the pilot and passenger. The motor drives two wooden propellers, 2·80 metres in diameter, by means of crossed chains. The propellers revolve in opposite directions and are geared down in the ratio of 33 to 9. The total weight of the aeroplane with one man on board is 450 kilogrammes. The motor in working order weighs 90 kilogrammes,

"The method of operation seems very simple The most interesting feature consists in the 'working' of the extreme under part of the wings, whereby the flight of a bird is imitated and perfect lateral stability is secured. The rudder which regulates the horizontal balance, has to be used almost continually, but, as in the case of a bicyclist, the movements necessary to maintain equilibrium probably soon become instinctive.

"In order to make a flight a wooden rail about 72ft. long was laid on the ground. The aeroplane rests upon wooden 'skates,' and has two rollers in front. On the rail runs a little car upon which the aeroplane rests and the rollers on the rail. When the screws begin to revolve the bird flies rapidly along the rail, and at its extremity rises into the air by the help of the horizontal rudder. When there is a wind the rail alone is sufficient. In calm weather the aeroplane is launched as by a catapult, by means of a weight of 700 kilogrammes, which falls from the top of a pillar 18ft. high and pulls upon ropes passing through pulleys."

I am led to give these particulars from the fact that of all the aeroplane systems, yet presented to the public, the performances of Mr. Wright's machine, so far as they have gone, have created the greatest impression. Nevertheless its success has not yet been conclusively demonstrated, and there are some drawbacks to be considered, for instance Mr. Wright's aeroplane cannot rise from the earth without assistance and the steerman controlling it must be not only a most accomplished aeronant, but a man of exceptionally fine physique and nerve. The Weiller Syndicate may be supposed to have made it a condition of the contract that Mr. Wright shall provide them with a staff of aeronauts of his own calibre in order to work the very complex machinery with which they will have to deal. Mr. Wright's rivals in France are, the Voisin Brothers who are the designers and constructors of the flying machines used by MM. Farman, Bleriot and Delagrange, express admiration for the Wright aeroplane; but declare that it can never have any value for practical purposes.

Count Zepplin is now actively engaged in constructing his new airship Zepplin, No. 5, and and in this work his experiences with the ill-fated Zeppelin No. 4 will doubtless prove very valuable. He has already received £10,000 to go on with from the Committee of the Aerial Navy League which is receiving contributions to the national subscription for the construction of the new airship. The amount already sent in exceeds £50,000. The new German military dirigible airship has made a successful night ascent and after a spin of two hours' duration descended in the grounds of the airship battalion near Berlin. The airship kept mostly at a height of 400 metres, but at one point rose by her own power to a height of 900 metres. Major von Parseval's new dirigible airship has accomplished a trial flight round Berlin in two hours and three-quarters at an average height of from 200 to 400 metres.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL SPERRY'S FAREWELL.

A Guarantee of the World's Peace.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Admiral Sperry, in his farewell message thanking the Australians for their generous welcome, says that this heartiness between the two great English-speaking peoples must tend to the preservation of the peace of the world.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The American fleet has left Melbourne for Albany.

A large flotilla of pleasure craft escorted the warships.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington states that the plans of the War Department will make the Island of Oahu the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

The scheme includes the construction of extensive fortifications, armed with twelve and fourteen-inch guns, at Honolulu and Pearl Harbour, accommodation for a garrison of fifteen thousand, and the building of docks for battleships of the largest type.

KING EDWARD LEAVES MARIENBAD.

Excellent Effect of the Cure.

"QUITE WONDERFUL HEALTH."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

King Edward and M. Clemenceau have left Marienbad and Karlsbad, respectively, homeward bound.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Advices from Marienbad state that Dr. Ott, King Edward's Physician, in an interview, said that the results of the cure were even more satisfactory than in other years.

The King was in excellent health and the robustness of his constitution at his age was quite wonderful.

LATER.

King Edward has returned to London.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Colonisation by Whites.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The German Colonial Under-Secretary, Herr Lindquist, has sailed for German East Africa, mainly to enquire into the possibility of colonisation of the uplands by whites.

He will be out there from four to six months.

RAINS AND GALES RUIN THE HOPS.

Pickers in the Workhouses.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The continuous rains and gales have devastated the Kent hopfields and a large proportion of the crops are not worth picking.

The workhouses are full of hop-pickers whose services will not now be required.

GREAT FIRE IN JAPAN.

Fearful Scenes of Suffering.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Reuter wires from Tokio that four thousand houses have been destroyed by fire at Niigata.

Fearful scenes of destitution and suffering have resulted. The Government is rendering the utmost assistance.

THE "CLAN MACDOUGALL."

Return to Gibraltar.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The "Clan Macdougall," which went ashore near Ceuta, is fast amidships on the rock. Attempts to float her have been unsuccessful and her cargo is now being discharged.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The "Clan Macdougall" has now safely anchored at Gibraltar.

ARMY MANŒUVRES ABANDONED.

Effect of Rain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Autumn Army Manœuvres have been cancelled owing to rain.

THE ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger :—

7 to 2 Your Majesty.
5 to 1 Signorinetta.
7 to 1 Norman III.
6 to 1 Ebor.

There is no betting on any other horses.

UNEMPLOYED RAMPANT.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON A ROYAL CARRIAGE.

Illomen for the Winter.

MOB LAW SPREADING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Prince Arthur of Connaught to-day reviewed ten thousand of the Boys' Brigade at Glasgow.

The unemployed had intended to intercept his carriage, but were overawed by a large force of police, and contented themselves merely with booing.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

An Unprotected Interior.

SCHEME WISELY ABANDONED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Imperial Government has abandoned the scheme for concentrating troops on the coast.

Pretoria, Standerton, Harrismith and Potchefstroom will remain garrison towns.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Franco-Spanish Agreement.

MULAI HAFID TO BE RECOGNISED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5

France has notified Germany that she and Spain have reached an agreement with reference to Mulai Hafid.

They are of opinion that the Powers can recognize him as soon as he officially notifies them of his accession and definitely accepts all the obligations of Abdel Aziz.

THE STAMBOUL FIRE.

President Fallieres helps the Fund.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

President Fallieres has given ten thousand francs for the victims of the Stamboul fire.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Entire Accord on International Questions.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

A communique issued in Vienna states that the interview between Baron von Aehrenthal and Signor Tittoni, at Salzburg, has proved the accord between Austria and Italy on all questions concerning the two Allied Powers.

THE NEW TURKISH REGIME.

Attitude of the Powers.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER. 5.

All the Cabinets are perfectly agreed to observe an attitude of benevolent expectation towards the new regime in Turkey.

OUTRAGE BY BRIGANDS.

Vice-Consul and Bank Director Held Up.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

A band of brigands held up the Spanish Vice-Consul and the Director of the Brussa Branch of the Ottoman Bank, who were driving in a car at Mudania.

The brigands fired, wounding the Vice-Consul, who fired in return killing one brigand. The others fled.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Another Protest against Reduced Wages.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Bolton operatives have decided, by an overwhelming majority, against a reduction.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The cotton trade employers have notified a five per cent. reduction of wages to begin on September 19th. There will be a lock-out if the reduction is not accepted.

The ballot of Lancashire operatives concluded yesterday and shows that ninety per cent. are opposed to the reduction.

This vote practically affects all the mills in the North of England and affects immediately 150,000 work-people.

FRENCH MILITARY AIRSHIP.

A Successful Flight.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The French Military Airship performed a successful flight, lasting for six and a half hours yesterday.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Mahomedans Rejoice in London.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

At a meeting of Mahomedans, held in London last night, a resolution was adopted sincerely congratulating the Sultan on the opening of the Hedjaz Railway and on the granting of the Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

Moulvi Mahomed Insha Ullah, editor of the "Watan," Lahore, has remitted his twenty-seventh instalment, amounting to Rs. 17,700, of the subscriptions to the Hedjaz Railway fund, collected from his readers, during the last 14 weeks, to the Minister in charge of the Central Fund at Constantinople.

This instalment is more than double the amount of the previous one, which itself was a record amount.

Donors of about one-half of the amount expressed a desire that their portion should be spent on the building of a station between Medina and Mecca, which should be named Insha Ullah, after the name of the editor of the "Watan." Including this instalment, the Editor of the "Watan" has remitted altogether Rs. 75,500.

Mass Meeting in Mangrol.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGROL, SEPTEMBER 28.

Besides that of the "Young Men Association" another mass meeting of all the Mahomedans residing in Mangrol was held under the auspices of the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol and Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur of Loharu, K. C. I. E., for the celebration of the "Ide Sultani" in the Jame Musjid, on the 1st instant. The whole day was passed in general rejoicings and every Mahomedan, from young to old, seemed as merry as anything on account of the opening of the Hedjaz Railway to Medina.

By the efforts of Alijan Khan Saheb, Chief Judge of this place, a great procession of the students of the Madrassa with banners bearing the verses of the Hedjaz Railway, the Rafai Fakirs playing with their weapons with solemn pride, Mauludkhan—reciters of the praise of the prophets, reciting Kasidas, and many other Mahomedans, was organized, which passing through the various streets of the city joined those who were in the Mosque.

There were, among the assembled, the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol, and His Highhness Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur of Loharu, who has been here on a private visit.

The Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol urged upon him to accept the Presidentship of so important a meeting, which he accepted after some excuses and appealed to the Moslem public to subscribe their iota for the Hedjaz Railway Fund. His words and elegant style of addressing was so effective that it met with a ready response, and a sum of nearly a thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot. Even Purda ladies did not fail to send in their subscriptions. In short, the meeting was quite a success, and really speaking, it was so owing to the efforts of Alijan Khan Saheb, who personally took a prominent part in organizing the procession and the meeting. At the close of the meeting, the Sheikh recounted in high terms, the advantages of the British Raj, exhorted all to be ever firm in loyalty to the Emperor of India.

SIGNORINETTA'S JOCKEY ILL.

Little Prospect of Speedy Recovery.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Bullock, the jockey who was to have ridden Signorinetta in the St. Leger, has been admitted to hospital suffering from appendicitis.

NEW AEROPLANE FEAT.

Great Speed Maintained.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Mr. Wilburn Wright, the aeroplane expert, has accomplished a flight of 24 kilometres in 19 mins. 48 2/5 secs. at Le Mans.

CRICKET.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The matches between Gentlemen and Players at Scarborough, and between the M. C. C. Australian XI and an England XI at Hastings, have been drawn.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Three Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

News has been received from the Aurangabad District that at a town called Diglur a shocking fireworks explosion has occurred, whereby a man who was engaged in preparing a large quantity of fireworks was blown to pieces in his house, the debris of the latter burying four females, two of whom have since died and the others are in a precarious condition.

PLAGUE AT RAICHUR.

Continued Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

Plague is increasing rapidly in the Raichur and Usmanabad Districts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Whereas the total attacks and deaths in July were 66 and 33, respectively, the August returns show the figures as 366 attacks and 317 deaths, and this in a not thickly-populated district.

AMERICA'S WHITE ARMADA.

Reception at Sydney.

Sydney, August 20.

"On behalf of the Government of the United States and the fleet, I thank you most heartily, and through you, the people of the Commonwealth of Australia, for your gracious message of welcome to the American fleet, the officers and the men of which are looking forward with most pleasant anticipation to a better acquaintance with their kinsman of this great member of the British Empire." In these terms was Admiral Sperry's response to His Excellency the Governor-General's message of welcome sent by wireless telegraphy. These anticipations are likely to be more than realised. Certainly, the welcome tendered to the fleet to-day could scarcely have been surpassed.

The great white armada entered Sydney Harbour this morning amid a scene of splendour and enthusiasm unprecedented in the annals of the Commonwealth. The sight of the great white warships steaming majestically along the coast was viewed by 100,000 citizens. From Botany Bay to Port Jackson the coastline was covered with those who saw for the first time the impressive spectacle of a great fleet at sea. At 11-40 o'clock the flagship Connecticut, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sperry, entered the heads, followed by the rest of the fleet. The harbour presented a magnificent spectacle. The shores were a natural amphitheatre, from which half-a-million citizens viewed the event. Never had the port looked more beautiful; never had it such reason for so doing. The queen city of the south smiled a gracious welcome. Every headland was crowded with people, and a vast flotilla stretching from Bradley's Head almost to Manly, gaily decorated with flags and bunting, awaited expectantly the arrival of the visitors. Coasters, ferry boats, tugs, yachts, launches, and smaller fry of all discriptions were intermixed in one great flotilla. It was a perfect spring day. The haze, which early in the morning hung over sea, lifted and under the happiest of auspices the fleet of the United States of America entered the harbour. The blue sky, plentifully flanked with white, the olive waters of the port shimmering in the morning sun, hundreds of welcoming craft, and above all the stately procession of giant battleships formed an ensemble never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

THE OFFICIAL WELCOME.

Sydney, August 21.

The festivities in honour of the United States fleet were continued to-day in delightful weather, and were taken part in by enormous crowds. The landing of representative units from the warships took place near Mrs. Macquarie's Chair and at Woolloomooloo Bay. In all 150 officers and 2,350 sailors and marines landed and marched to the Outer Domain, where they were formed up in front of the reception pavilion. The landing of the Admirals and their staffs took place at 11 o'clock at Farm Cove, where a guard of honour from the Naval Forces was drawn up. The Admirals were received by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the Premier of New South Wales and his colleagues, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The Premier of South Australia was also present. The proceedings in the pavilion were very brief. His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency the State Governor, and Admiral Poore were received by General Gordon, Colonel Bartlett, and other military representatives. The Commonwealth and State Ministers and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen joined their Excellencies and awaited the arrival of the United States Admirals. The visitors, on reaching the pavilion, were presented to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Lord Northcote said :—

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia I extend to you a very hearty welcome to these shores, and assure you that in no portion of His Majesty's Empire may you more confidently reckon upon receiving an enthusiastic welcome. We feel that from your visit we have much to learn, and when we recollect that much a country as the United States, a nation powerful, peaceful, and wealthy, they own such a fleet as yours for their protection, it should be an object-lesson to us in Australia as to what national defence should be, and also as to what is entailed upon the people of a country. We hope to profit by your example.

Sir Harry Rawson said :—

On behalf of the New South Wales Government I welcome you here in the most hearty manner. I can say, as a naval officer, how much I was pleased at the exhibition of your fleet coming in. It pleased me highly, and knowing as I do what a great undertaking it was to bring your magnificent fleet so great a distance, its safe conduct is an achievement to be proud of, and its arrival is a pleasure to all of us.

The Prime Minister said :—

On behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth I have the privilege of extending to you the warmest greetings of kinship. We hail your arrival in this country with confidence in the results of the relations between the two great nations we represent.

Mr. Wade said :—

I hope that your stay among us will be fraught with pleasure to yourselves and, if possible, will bind closer the ties of kinship that connect these two portions of the English-speaking world. We had in the early days to conquer the same problems as you have been called upon to deal with, and we hope from our lessons in the past that our success in the future may be achieved. We, on our part, indulge the hope that by your visit the ties of kinship will be united more closely than ever.

The Lord Mayor read an address of welcome from the City Councillors.

Admiral Sperry, in reply, said :—

We have learned from the glorious traditions of the British Navy to hope that our people, under the shadow of the fleet, may rest secure without undue and burdensome military expense. No one can cross the seas in the face of the fleet as long as the flag floats over it, and if they cross they could not maintain their position. We hope to do the same as in the days when your gallant admirals maintained their positions in face of wind, weather, sickness, and shipwrek off the stormy coasts of the Channel and off Toulon, watching for years that the fleets might not combine against them. We now endeavour, happily not in war but in peace, to learn those same lessons of concentration and the development of a symmetrical fleet, complete in all its parts, in information, in supply and in personal, and our lesson has come through the glorious traditions of the British Navy. I thank you once more in the name of the Government and of the fleet for your gracious and most generous welcome.

MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS.

The function in the Domain over, the procession was formed, and soon set out on its gaily-decked route through the city. People had been taking up position along the barriers as early as 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock the whole route was flanked on either side by a solid pack of humanity, while in the cross streets there were scurrying thousands making vain search for some place from which to catch a glimpse of the passing show. At all the windows, overlooking the line of march, were thousands of faces, and fringes of clambering humanity had broken out on to the verandahs. Even the sky-line became a funnily-serrated edge of bobbing heads.

Preceded by a squad of mounted police, the procession was headed by the carriages of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Then with an escort of the Australian Light Horse followed the United States Admirals and their staffs. These carriages were followed by sailors and marines of the fleet with their officers on foot. It was purely a march of the visitors, who also supplied the music for the function. There were three bands from the warships one of which was a particularly fine combination of about 65 instruments. As the procession swung out from the Domain gates into Macquarie-street, a ripple of excitement ran the length of that beautifully-decorated thoroughfare, and when the Admirals and the leading marines were well into the roadway a great cheer rose which was caught up by a thousand throats and rolled in a mighty wave of sound along the avenue. Above the two long dark banks of humanity on either side there broke a fluttering foam of flags and handkerchiefs, while balconies and windows became clouds of wildly waving red and white. It was the beginning of a great, warm, personal welcome from the citizens that was to continue until the whole route had been traversed.

Headed by the great band, the bluejackets and marines, squad after squad, wheeled into Macquarie-street and each as it came was greeted with fresh cheering. The marines in khaki putties, light blue pants, and darker tunics, striped with red, looked business-like. Their uniforms in themselves do not go far towards making a pageant, but square as a whole with their soldierly marching beneath well-kept lines of sloped arms, they created a big impression. The sailors looked peculiarly boyish in their dark blue uniforms and khaki leggings, and the crowd seemed to take Jacky to its heart straight away. Before the men of each squadron were borne a big Stars and Stripes and a blue flag with its anchor in a white diamond, while at the head of the sailors from paired ships there fluttered together the flags of their vessels. From Macquarie-street the procession turned down College-street and started for Hyde Park, being greeted as it passed St. Mary's Cathedral with appropriate songs by 1,000 Roman Catholic school-children. Thence it turned into the Park and here it entered a veritable mass of cheering humanity. Thence it made its way, via Elizabeth-street to Pathurst-street, and into George-street. At Martin Place thousands upon thousands of people were wedged, and as the procession passed along the brilliant avenue the mighty cheering seemed to shake the buildings. For a quarter of an hour a scene of indescribable enthusiasm continued, a scene which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Down America avenue, in Pitt-street, the visitors passed smilingly noticing the compliment paid them here and cheer upon cheer still arising from either side they turned up Bridge-street, and marching via Macquairer Street ended their triumphal march in the Domain.

It was a rousing welcome to the city that they had been given, and should assure the sailors if any such assurance were needed, that they were among friends indeed. The procession over, the officers and men were entertained at lunch by the Commonwealth Government in large marquees near Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.

THE THORNY ASIATIC QUESTION.

London, August 22.

Some of the American newspapers are inclined politically to exploit the visit of Admiral Sperry's fleet in a sense hostile to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The New York "Sun" remarks :—"Australia says 'hands across the sea,' meaning the sea to the United States and not to the motherland."

"The occasion," adds the "Sun," shows the Australians flying in the face of the British Imperial policy."

Other newspapers declare that in the event of any ultimate quarrel between Britain and Japan, involving the integrity of Australasian territory, America would not interfere.

The London "Daily Telegraph," in commenting upon the total absence of European battleships from the Pacific states :—

"Admiral Sperry's ships will be an object-lesson to Australians in the cost of battleships. Australia's naval interests, at any rate for the present, can best be secured by generous contributions towards the maintenance of the British Navy, which is powerful to protect her even though no British battleships are seen in an Australian port.

"Moreover, we have no right to doubt but that the thorny Asiatic question can be settled on perfectly honourable terms. The great fleets on both sides of the Pacific, and the leagues of ocean separating them, almost as good as impose a reasonable temper on those in authority.

President Roosevelt's reference to the cruise [illegible]ing in the interests of peace and justice, has the [illegible]e meaning as Mr. Deakin's happy phrase, 'han[illegible]ingers of arbitration.' The battleships will best [illegible]erform the latter duty when they reach Japanese [illegible]waters, and find the magnificence of the welcome [illegible]aiting them far exceeding expectations."

"A CRUISE OF PEACE."

Sydney, August 23.

His Excellency the Governor-General has received a cablegram from the British Charge d'Affaires at Manchester, Massachusetts, [illegible]. the summer residence of the British Embassy, conv[illegible]velt had despatched telegram which President Roo[illegible]uld be forwarded. to him, with a request that it sho[illegible]. The message reads :—

President Roosevelt thanks the Gove[illegible]nor-General for the kind message he sent on the [illegible]ecially arrival of the fleet, and said that he was [illegible] the gratified to learn of the cordiality shown by [illegible] people of Australia and the splendid welcome a[illegible] corded the fleet. The President also gave expression to the very high regard in which the American people held Australia. He referred to the voyage of the fleet as a cruise of peace and said that the American Navy was a menace to no power, but was, on the contrary, as was believed, an asset of high importance in securing peace and justice throughout the world.

Lord Northcote's cable message, to which President Roosevelt replied, was sent by the Governor-General to the British Ambassador at Washington. It read :—

I am desired by the Prime Minister to ask that you will kindly deliver the following message to the President of the United States on the morning of Thursday, August 20 :—'Australians, hundreds of thousands of whom are gathered on the shores of Sydney Harbour, to welcome the battleship fleet of the United States, at this moment entering the eastern gateway of the continent unite in cordial greetings to President Roosevelt. The people of the Commonwealth gratefully appreciate the generous response to their invitation by the President and citizens of the great Republic, and rejoice in the opportunity afforded by this demonstration of the might of the American naval power to express their sincere admiration of your sailors and their esteem and affection for the country whose glorious flag they hope to see always floating beside that of their motherland.

AFFAIRS IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

News up to the 29th ultimo which has been received from Kabul, reports everything going on as usual in Afghanistan.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

Meeting of Rival Sultans.

THE PRETENDER VICTORIOUS.

ABDUL AZIZ IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The armies of the rival Sultans of Morocco have at last come into conflict, with the result that the force under Abdul Aziz, the legitimate ruler, has been crushingly defeated.

The scene of the decisive victory achieved by the troops of the Pretender, Mulai Hafid, was 50 miles from Marrakesh.

The remnant of the army of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, is now in full retreat towards the the French zone in the Shafia district.

During the retreat the Sultan's shattered force repelled attacks by hostile tribes.

Several kaids and chiefs were killed.

Belgium and the Congo.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

ADVICE TO SIGNATORY POWERS.

The arrangement under which the Congo Annexation Treaty and the law for the administration of the colony have been approved by the Belgian House of Representatives, includes the payment of £2,000,000 to King Leopold.

The "Times" urges the signatory Powers to insist before confirming the annexation on the abolition of veiled forms of slavery and forced labour.

It is pointed out by the "Times" that it will be difficult to carry out the Belgian promises, because the lands of the natives have been seized, and the latter are therefore compelled to pay taxes by forced labour.

The "Times" further advises the signatory Powers to insist that freedom of trade in the Congo territory shall be promised to all nations.

The Congo Reform Association of the United States is urging Mr. Elihu Root, the American Secretary of State, to insist upon the introduction of free trade and the abolition of forced labour in the Congo.

Mr. Lloyd-George in Germany,

MINISTER COLLECTING INFORMATION.

PENSIONS AND LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The German authorities have been able to furnish Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is at present on a visit to Berlin, with much information relating to old-age pensions and labour legislation generally.

Mr. Lloyd-George has informed the London "Daily Mail" correspondent that his visit to Berlin is connected exclusively with the old-age pension scheme.

Wine and Brandy.

PRIZES FOR COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

In connection with the Brewers' Exhibition which will be held on October 17, diplomas have been offered in six classes for wine and brandy. The competition will be open to products from colonial-grown grapes, bottled in the country of origin. The entries close on October 3.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

On his Way to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Dr. Sven Hedin reached Poo, on the Simla Tibet road, on August 28th, and writes that he was leaving it for Simla on the 31st.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

It is calculated the bridge over the Lower Ganges, near Sara, will take four years at least to build. Considerable time will have to be spent in collecting material for training works and in placing this *in situ*. The establishment of skilled and unskilled labour will be the largest ever employed on an Indian railway bridge.

PLAGUE IN THE U. P.

Policy to be Followed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 5.

Another Resolution dealing with plague appears in the "United Provinces Gazette."

Sir J. Hewett remarks on the success of the policy adopted last year, and strongly urges the public and his officers not to slacken their efforts, merely because of any present immunity from the disease.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India to the continued entertainment of a special establishment under the Chief Plague Officer, it is proposed, during next year, to continue the measures with which so promising a beginning has been made.

A sum of three lakhs of rupees has been distributed to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Commissioners of Divisions, and a sum of one lakh held in reserve, to supplement, where necessary, allotments already made. The principles to be followed will remain the same as those laid down in 1907.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The East India Company and the Crown.

AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT.

The following petition, drafted by John Stuart Mill, then of the India Office, and presented to Parliament on the eve of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company, to the Crown, will be read with interest at the present time. It is a document of historic importance.

References are made to it in Mill's Autobiography and Bains' "Life of Mill" which make clear the authorship. It was first published as an appendix to Hansard's Parliamentary Debates in 1858 :—

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. Baring on 9th and to the House of Lords by Earl Grey on 11th February 1858.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners, at their own expense, and by the agency of their own civil and military servants, originally acquired for this country its magnificent empire in the East.

That the foundations of this empire were laid by your Petitioners, at that time neither aided nor controlled by Parliament, at the same period at which a succession of administrations under the control of Parliament were losing to the Crown of Great Britain another great empire on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

That during the period of about a century which has since elapsed, the Indian possessions of this country have been governed and defended from the resources of those possessions without the smallest cost to the British Exchequer, which, to the best of your Petitioners' knowledge and belief, cannot be said of any other of the numerous foreign dependencies of the Crown.

That it being manifestly improper that the administration of any British possession should be independent of the general Government of the empire, Parliament provided, in 1783, that a department of the Imperial Government should have full cognizance of, and power of control over, the acts of your Petitioners in the administration of India; since which time the home branch of the Indian Government has been conducted by the joint counsels, and on the joint responsibility of your Petitioners and of a Minister of the Crown.

That this arrangement has at subsequent periods undergone reconsideration from the Legislature, and various comprehensive and careful Parliamentary inquiries have been made into its practical operation; the result of which has been, on each occasion, a renewed grant to your Petitioners of the powers exercised by them in the administration of India.

That the last of these occasions was so recent as 1853, in which year the arrangements which had existed for nearly three-quarters of a century, were, with certain modifications, re-enacted, and still subsist.

That, notwithstanding, your Petitioners have received an intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers of their intention to propose to Parliament a Bill for the purpose of placing the government of Her Majesty's East Indian dominions under the direct authority of the Crown—a change necessarily involving the abolition of the East India Company as an instrument of government.

That your Petitioners have not been informed of the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Ministers, without any previous inquiry, to come to the resolution of putting an end to a system of administration, which Parliament, after inquiry, deliberately confirmed and sanctioned less than five years ago, and which, in its modified form, has not been in operation quite four years, and cannot be considered to have undergone a sufficient trial during that short period.

That your Petitioners do not understand that Her Majesty's Ministers impute any failure to those arrangements, or bring any charge, either great or small, against your Petitioners. But the time at which the proposal is made compels your Petitioners to regard it as arising from the calamitous events which have recently occurred in India.

That your Petitioners challenge the most searching investigation into the mutiny of the Bengal army, and the causes, whether remote or immediate, which produced that mutiny. They have instructed the Government of India to appoint a commission for conducting such an inquiry on the spot. And it is their most anxious wish that a similar inquiry may be instituted in this country by your [Lordships'] Honorable House; in order that it may be ascertained whether anything either in the constitution of the Home Government of India, or in the conduct of those by whom it has been administered has had any share in producing the mutiny, or has in any way impeded the measures for its suppression; and whether the mutiny itself, or any circumstance connected with it, affords any evidence of the failure of the arrangements under which India is at present administered.

That, were it even true that these arrangements had failed, the failure could constitute no reason for divesting the East India Company of its functions, and transferring them to Her Majesty's Government. For, under the existing system, Her Majesty's Government have the deciding voice. The duty imposed upon the Court of Directors is to originate measures and frame drafts of instructions. Even had they been remiss in this duty, their remissness, however discreditable to themselves, could in no way absolve the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, since the Minister for India possesses, and has frequently exercised, the power of requiring that the Court of Directors should take any subject into consideration and prepare a draft despatch for his approval. Her Majesty's Government are thus in the fullest sense accountable for all that has been done, and for all that has been forborne or omitted to be done. Your Petitioners, on the other hand, are accountable only in so far as the act or omission has been promoted by themselves.

That, under these circumstances, if the administration of India had been a failure, it would, your Petitioners submit, have been somewhat unreasonable to expect that a remedy would be found in annihilating the branch of the ruling authority which could not be the one principally in fault, and might be altogether blameless, in order to concentrate all powers in the branch which had necessarily the decisive share in every error, real or supposed. To believe that the administration of India would have been more free from error had it been conducted by a Minister of the Crown without the aid of the Court of Directors, would be to believe that the Minister, with full power to govern India as he pleased, has governed ill, because he has had the assistance of experienced and responsible advisers.

That your Petitioners, however, do not seek to vindicate themselves at the expense of any other authority. They claim their full share of the responsibility of the manner in which India has practically been governed. That responsibility is to them not a subject of humiliation, but of pride.

They are conscious that their advice and initiative have been, and have deserved to be, a great and potent element in the conduct of affairs in India. And they feel complete assurance that the more attention is bestowed and the more light thrown upon India and its administration, the more evident it will become that the government in which they have borne a part has been not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act, ever known among mankind; that, during the last and present generation in particular, it has been, in all departments, one of the most rapidly improving governments in the world; and that, at the time when this change is proposed, a greater number of important improvements are in a state of more rapid progress than at any former period. And they are satisfied that whatever further improvements may be hereafter effected in India can only consist in the development of germs already planted, and in building on foundations already laid, under their authority, and in a great measure by their express instructions.

That such, however, is not the impression likely to be made on the public mind, either in England or in India, by the ejection of your Petitioners from the place they fill in the Indian administration. It is not usual with statesmen to propose the complete abolition of a system of government, of which the practical operation is not condemned, and it might be generally inferred from the proposed measures, if carried into effect at the present time that the East India Company having been intrusted with an important portion of the administration of India, have so abused their trust as to have produced a sanguinary insurrection, and nearly lost India to the British empire; and that having thus crowned a long career of misgovernment, they have, in deference to public indignation, been deservedly cashiered for their misconduct.

That if the character of the East India Company were alone concerned, your Petitioners might be willing to await the verdict of history. They are satisfied that posterity will do them justice. And they are confident that even now justice is done to them in the minds, not only of her Majesty's Ministers, but of all who have any claim to be competent judges of the subject. But though your Petitioners could afford to wait for the reversal of the verdict of condemnation which will be believed throughout the world to have been passed on them and their government by the British nation, your Petitioners cannot look without the deepest uneasiness at the effect likely to be produced on the minds of the people of India. To them, however, incorrectly the name may express the fact, the British Government in India is the Government of the East India Company. To their minds the abolition of the Company will, for some time to come, mean the abolition of the whole system of administration with which the Company is identified. The measure, introduced simultaneous with the influx of an overwhelming British force, will be coincident with a general outcry, in itself most alarming to their fears, from most of the organs of opinion in this country as well as of English opinion in India denouncing the past policy of the Government on the express ground that it has been too forbearing and too considerate towards the Natives. The people of India will at first feel no certainty that the new Government, or the Government under a new name which it is proposed to introduce, will hold itself bound by the pledges of its predecessors. They will be slow to believe that a Government has been destroyed only to be followed by another which will act on the same principles and adhere to the same measures. They cannot suppose that the existing organ of administration would be swept away without the intention of reversing any part of its policy. They will see the authorities, both at home and in India, surrounded by persons vehemently urging radical changes in many parts of that policy. And interpreting, as they must do, the change in the instrument of government, as a concession to these opinions and feelings, they can hardly fail to believe that, whatever else may be intended, the Government will no longer be permitted to observe that strict impartiality between those who profess its native subjects which hitherto characterized it; that their strongest and most deeply-rooted feelings will henceforth be treated with much less regard than heretofore; and that a directly aggressive policy towards everything in their habits, or in their usages and customs, which Englishmen deem objectionable, will be longer confined to individuals and private associations, but will be backed by all the power of Government.

And here your Petitioners think it important to observe that in abstaining as they have done from all interference with any of the religious practices of the people of India, except such as are abhorrent to humanity, they have acted not only from their own conviction of what is just and expedient, but in accordance with the avowed intentions and express enactments of the Legislature, framed "in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usages of the Natives," and also "that suits, civil or criminal, against the Natives," should be conducted according to such rules "as may accommodate the same to the religion and manners of the Natives." That their policy in this respect has been successful, is evidenced by the fact, that during a military mutiny, said to have been caused by unfounded apprehensions of danger to religion, the heads of the Native States, and the masses of the population, have remained faithful to the British Government. Yours Petitioners need hardly observe how very different would probably have been the issue of the late events, if the Native princes, instead of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, had put themselves at its head, or if the general population had joined in the revolt; and how probable it is that both these contingencies would have occurred, if any real ground had been given for the persuation that the British Government intended to identify itself with proselytism. And it is the honest conviction of your Petitioners that any serious apprehension of a change of policy in this respect would be likely to be followed, at no distant period, by a general rising throughout India.

That your Petitioners have seen with the greatest pain the demonstrations of indiscriminate animosity towards the Natives of India, on the part of our countrymen in India and at home, which have grown up since the late unhappy events. They believe these sentiments to be fundamentally unjust; they know them to be fatal to the possibility of good government in India. They feel that if such demonstrations should continue, and especially if weigh be added to them by legislating under their supposed influence, no amount of wisdom and forbearance on the part of the Government will avail to restore that confidence of the governed in the intentions of their rulers without which it is vain even to attempt the improvement of the people.

That your Petitioners cannot contemplate without dismay the doctrine now widely promulgated that India should be administered with an especial view to the benefit of the English who reside there; or that in its administration any advantage should be sought for Her Majesty's subjects of European birth except that which they will necessarily derive from their superiority of intelligence, and from the increased prosperity of the people, the improvement of the productive resources of the country, and the extension of commercial intercourse. Your Petitioners regard it as the most honorable characteristic of the Government of India by England, that it has acknowledged no such distinction as that of a dominant and a subject race; but has held that its first duty was to the people of India. Your Petitioners feel that a great portion of the hostility with which they are assailed, is caused by the belief that they are peculiarly the guardians of this principle, and that so long as they have any voice in the administration of India, it cannot easily be infringed. And your Petitioners will not conceal their belief that their exclusion from any part in the Government is likely, at the present time, to be regarded in India as a first successful attack on that principle.

That your Petitioners, therefore, most earnestly represent to your [Lordships'] Honorable House, that even if the contemplated change could be proved to be in itself advisable, the present is a most unsuitable time for entertaining it; and they most strongly and respectfully urge on your [Lordships'] Honorable House the expediency of at least deferring any such change until it can be effected as a period when it would not be, in the minds of the people of India, directly connected with the recent calamitous events, and with the feelings to which those events have either given rise or have afforded an opportunity of manifestation. Such postponement, your Petitioners submit, would allow time for a more mature consideration than has yet been given, or can be given in the present excited state of the public mind, to the various questions connected with the organization of a Government for India; and would enable the most competent minds in the nation calmly to examine whether any new arrangement can be devised for the home Government of India uniting a greater number of the conditions of good administration than the present; and, if so, which among the numerous schemes which have been, or may be, proposed, possesses those requisites in the greatest degree.

That your Petitioners have always willingly acquiesced in any changes which, after discussion by Parliament, were deemed conduceive to the general welfare, although such changes may have involved important sacrifices to themselves. They would refer to their partial relinquishment of trade in 1813; to its total abandonment, and the placing of their Commercial Charter in abeyance, in 1833; to the transfer to India of their commercial assests, amounting to £15,858,000, a sum greatly exceeding that ultimately repayable to them in respect of their capital; independent of territorial rights and claims; and to their concurrence, in 1853, in the measure by which the Court of Directors was reconstructed, and reduced to its present number. In the same spirit, your Petitioners would most gladly co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in correcting any defects which may be considered to exist in the details of the present system; and they would be prepared, without a murmur, to relinquish their trust altogether, if a better system for the control of the Government of India can be devised. But, as they believe that in the construction of such a system there are conditions which cannot, without the most dangerous consequences, be departed from, your Petitioners respectfully and deferentially submit to the judgment of your [Lorhships'] Honourable House their view of those conditions; in the hope that if your [Lordships'] Honourable House should see reason to agree in that view, you will withhold your legislative sanction from any arrangement for the Government of India which does not fulfil the conditions in question in at least an equal degree with the present.

That your Petitioners may venture to assume that it will not be proposed to vest the home portion of the administration of India in a Minister of the Crown, without the adjunct of a Council composed of statesmen experienced in Indian affairs. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot but be aware that the knowledge necessary for governing a foreign country, and in particular a country like India, requires as much special study as any other profession, and cannot possibly be possessed by any one who has not devoted a considerable portion of his life to the acquisition of it.

That in constituting a body of experienced advisers to be associated with the Indian Minister, your Petitioners consider it indispensable to bear in mind that this body should not only be qualified to advise the Minister, but also, by its advice, to exercise, to a certain degree, a moral check. It cannot be expected that the Minister, as a general rule, should himself know India; while he will be exposed to perpetual solicitations from individuals and bodies, either entirely ignorant of that country, or knowing only enough of it to impose on those who know still less than themselves, and having very frequently objects in view other than the interests or good Government of India. The influences likely to be brought to bear on him through the organs of popular opinion will in the majority of cases, be equally misleading. The public opinion of England, itself necessarily unacquainted with Indian affairs, can only follow the promptings of those who take most pains to influence it, and these will generally be such as have some private interest to serve. It is, therefore, your Petitioners submit, of the utmost importance that any council which may form a part of the Home Government of India should derive sufficient weight from its constitution, and form the relation it occupies to the Minister, to be a substantial barrier against those inroads of self-interest and ignorance in this country from which the Government of India has hitherto been comparatively free, but against which it would be too much to expect that Parliament should of itself afford a sufficient protection.

That your Petitioners cannot well conceive a worse form of Government for India than a Minister with a Council, whom he should be at liberty to consult or not at his pleasure, or whose advice he should be able to disregard, without giving his reasons in writing, and in a manner likely to carry conviction. Such an arrangement, your Petitioners submit, would be really liable to the objections, in their opinion, erroneously urged against the present system. Your Petitioners respectfully represent that any body of persons associated with the Minister, which is not a check, will be a screen. Unless the Council is so constituted as to be personally independent of the Minister, unless it feels itself responsible for recording an opinion on every Indian subject and pressing that opinion on the Minister, whether it is agreeable to him or not; and unless the Minister when he overrules their opinion, is bound to record his reasons, their existence will only serve to weaken his responsibility and to give the colourable sanction of prudence and experience to measures, in the framing of which those qualities have had no share.

That it would be vain to expect that a new Council could have as much moral influence, and power of asserting its opinion with effect, as the Court of Directors. A new body can no more succeed to the feelings and authority which their antiquity and their historical antecedents give to the East India Company, than a legislature under a new name, sitting in Westminister, would have the moral ascendancy of the Houses of Lords and Commons. One of the most important elements of usefulness will thus be necessarily wanting in any newly constituted Indian Council, as compared with the present.

That your Petitioners find it difficult to conceive that the same independence in judgment and act, which characterizes the Court of Directors, will be found in any council all of whose Members are nominated by the Crown. Owing their nomination to the same authority, many of them probably to the same individual Minister, whom they are appointed to check, and looking to him alone for their reappointment, their desire of recommending themselves to him, and their unwillingness to risk his displeasure by any serious resistance to his wishes, will be motives too strong not to be in danger of exercising a powerful and injurious influence over their conduct. Nor are your Petitioners aware of any mode in which that injurious influence could be guarded against, except by conferring the appointments, like those of the judges, during good behaviour; which, by rendering it impossible to correct an error once committed, would be seriously objectionable.

That your Petitioners are equally unable to perceive how, if the controlling body is entirely nominated by the Minister, that happy independence of Parliamentary and party influence, which has hitherto distinguished the administration of India and the appointment to situations of trust and importance in that country, can be expected to continue. Your Petitioners believe that in no Government known to history have appointments to offices, and especially to high offices, been so rarely bestowed on any other considerations than those of personal fitness. This characteristic, but for which in all probability India would long since have been lost to this country, is, your Petitioners conceive, entirely owing to the circumstance that the dispensers of patronage have been persons unconnected with party, and under no necessity of conciliating Parliamentary support; that, consequently, the appointments to offices in India have been, as a rule left to the unbiassed judgment of the local authorities; while the nominations to the civil and military services have been generally bestowed on the middle classes, irrespective of political considerations, and, in a large proportion, on the relatives of persons who had distinguished themselves by their services in India.

That your Petitioners, therefore, think it essential that at least a majority in the Council which assists the Minister for India with its advice, should hold their seats independently of his appointment.

That it is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, no less necessary that the order of the transaction of business should be such as to make the participation of the Council in the administration of India a substantial one. That to this end, it is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, indespensable that the despatches to India should not be prepared by the Minister and laid before the Council, but should be prepared by the Council and submitted to the Minister. This would be in accordance with the natural and obvious principle that persons chosen for their knowledge of a subject should suggest the mode of dealing with it, instead of merely giving their opinion on suggestions coming from elsewhere. This is also the only mode in which the members of the Council can feel themselves sufficiently important or sufficiently responsible to secure their applying their minds to the subject before them. It it is almost unnecessary for your Petitioners to observe, that the mind is called into far more vigorous action by being required to propose than by merely being called on to assent. The Minister has necessarily the ultimate decision. If he has also the initiative, he has all the powers which are of any practical moment. A body whose only recognized function was to find fault, would speedily let that function fall into desuetude. They would feel that their co-operation in conducting the Government of India was not really desired; that they were only felt as a clog on the wheels of business. Their criticism on what had been decided without their being collectively consulted would be felt as importunate, as a mere delay and impediment; and their office would probably be seldom sought but by those who were willing to allow its most important duties to become nominal.

That with the duty of preparing the despatches to India, would naturally be combined the nomination and control of the home establishments. This your Petitioners consider absolutely essential to the utility of the Council. If the officers through whom they work are in direct dependence upon an authority higher than theirs, all matters of importance will in reality be settled between the Minister and the subordinates, passing over the Council altogether.

That a third consideration, to which your Petitioners attach great importance, is, that the number of the Council should not be too restricted. India is so wide a field that a practical acquaintance with every part of its affairs cannot be found combined in any small number of individuals. The Council ought to contain men of general experience and knowledge of the world; also men especially qualified by finance and revenue experience, by judicial experience, diplomatic experience, military experience. It ought to contain persons conversant with the varied social relations and varied institutions of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Native States. Even the present Court of Directors, reduced as it is in numbers by the Act of 1853, does not contain all the varieties of knowledge and experience desirable in such a body. Neither, your Petitioners submit, would it be safe to limit the number to that which would be strictly sufficient, supposing all the appointments to be the best possible. A certain margin should be allowed for failures which, even with the most conscientious selection, will sometimes occur. Your Petitioners, moreover, cannot overlook the possiblity that, if the nomination takes place by a Minister at the head of a political party, it will not always be made with exclusive reference to personal qualification; and it is indispensable to provide that such errors or faults in the nominating authority, so long as they are only occasional, shall not seriously impair the efficiency of the body.

That while the considerations plead strongly for a body not less numerous than the present, even if only regarded as advisers of the Minister, their other office, as a check on the Minister, forms, your Petitioners submit, a no less forcible objection to any considerable reduction of the present number. A body of six or eight will not be equal to one of eighteen, in that feeling of independent self-reliance which is necessary to induce a public body to press its opinion on a Minister to whom that opinion is unacceptable. However unobjectionable in other respects so small a body may be constituted, reluctance to give offence will be likely, unless in extreme cases, to be a stronger habitual inducement in their minds than the desires to stand up for their convictions.

That if, in the opinion of your [Lordships'] Honourable House, a body can be constituted which unites the above enumerated requisites of good government in a greater degree than the Court of Directors, your Petitioners have only to express their humble hope that your endeavours for that purpose may be successful. But if, in enumerating the conditions of a good system of Home Government for India, your Petitioners have in fact enumerated the qualities possessed by the present system, then your Petitioners pray that your [Lordships'] Honourable House will continue the existing powers of the Court of Directors.

That your Petitioners are aware that the present Home Government of India is reproached with being a double Government; and that any arrangement by which an independent check is provided to the discretion of the Minister, will be liable to a similar reproach. But they conceive that this accusation originates in an entire misconception of the functions devolving on the Home Government of India, and in the application to it of the principles applicable to purely executive departments. The executive Government of India is, and must be, seated in India itself. The Court of Directors is not so much an executive as a deliberative body. Its principal function, and that of the Home Government generally, is not to direct the details of administration, but to scrutinize and revise the past acts of the Indian Government; to lay down principles, and issue general instructions for their future guidance, and to give or refuse sanction to great political measures, which are referred home for approval. These duties are more analogous to the functions of Parliament, than to those of an Executive Board: and it might almost as well be said that Parliament, as that the Government of India, should be constituted on the principles applicable to Executive Boards. It is considered an excellence, not a defect, in the constitution of Parliament, to be not merely a double but a triple Government. An executive authority, your Petitioners submit, may often with advantage be single, because promptitude is its first requisite. But the function of passing a deliberate opinion on past measures, and laying down principles of future policy, is a business which, in the estimation of your Petitioners, admits of and requires the concurrence of more judgments than one. It is no defect in such a body to be double, and no excellence to be single; especially when it can only be made so by cutting off that branch of it which by previous training is always the best prepared, and often the only one which is prepared at all, for its peculiar duty.

That your Petitioners have heard it asserted that in consequence of what is called the double Government, the Indian authorities are less responsible to Parliament and the nation, than other departments of the government of the Empire, since it is impossible to know on which of the two branches of Home Government the responsibility ought to rest. Your Petitioners fearlessly affirms, that this impression is not only groundless, but the very reverse of the truth. The Home Government of India is not less, but more responsible, than any other branch of the administration of the State; inasmuch as the President of the Board of Commissioners, who is the Minister for India, is as completely responsible as any other of Her Majesty's ministers, and in addition, his advisers also are responsible. It is always certain, in the case of India, that the President of the Board of Commissioners must have either commanded or sanctioned all that has been done. No more than this, your Petitioners submit, can be known in the case of the head of any department of Her Majesty's Government. For it is not, nor can it rationally be supposed, that any Minister of the Crown is without trusted advisers; and the Minister for India must, for obvious reasons, be more dependent than any other of Her Majesty's Ministers, upon the advice of persons whose lives have been devoted to the subject on which their advice had been given. But in the case of India, such advisers assigned to him by the constitution of the Government, and they are as much responsible for what they advise as he for what he ordains: while in other departments the Minister's official advisers are the subordinates in his office—men often of great skill and experience, but not in the public eye; often unknown to the public even by name; official reserve percludes the possibility of ascertaining what advise they give and they are responsible only to the Minister himself. By what application of terms this can be called responsible government and the joint government of your Petitioners, and the India Board an irresponsible Government, your Petitioners think it unnecessary to ask.

That without knowing the plan on which Her Majesty's Ministers contemplate the transfer to the Crown of the servants of the Company, your Petitioners find themselves unable to approach the delicate question of the Indian Army further than to point out that the high Military qualities of the officers of that army have unquestionably sprung in a great degree from its being a principal and substantive army holding Her Majesty's commission and enjoying equal rank with Her Majesty's officers, and your Petitioners would earnestly deprecate any change in that position.

That your Petitioners having regard to all these considerations, humbly pray your Honourable House, that you will not give your sanction to any change in the constitution of the Indian Government during the continuance of the present unhappy disturbances, nor without a full previous inquiry into the operations of the present system. And your Petitioners further pray that this enquiry may extend to every department of Indian administrations. Such an inquiry your Petitioners respectfully claim, not only as a matter of justice to themselves, but because, when for the first time in this century the thoughts of every public man in the country are fixed on India. An inquiry would be more thorough, and its results would carry much more instruction to the mind of Parliament and of the country, than at any preceding period.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major J. A. Black, I.M.S., to be Chemical Examiner Bengal, *sub, pro tem.*

Captain A. W. Luke, I.M.S., is posted temporarily to Plague duty in Bombay.

Revd. G. J. Chree is granted combined leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. T. Wrafter is appointed Instructor, Imperial Forest College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. C. Sanders, Executive Engineer, is transferred to Rajputana, temporarily.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Remission is notified of countervailng duties on sugar from Russia imported into India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer S. C. Edinborough to be Engineer.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr, J. Sutherland to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, North-Western Railway, *vice* Mr. Gwyther, on privilege leave.

Mr. C. B. Barrie, Executive Engineer, from leave, is transferred to the North-Western Railway.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, has been granted a month's leave from 31st August 1908.

Major Carwithen, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Amballa, is transferred to Allahabad as Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieut. Paterson, 32nd Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Amballa.

Lieut-Col. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, is transferred to Jullundur as Cantonment Magistrate.

Major Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, Multan, is transferred to Belgaum as Cantonment Magistrate.

Major Beaman, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Rawal Pindi, is transferred to Multan as Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, is transferred to Ferozepore as Cantonment Magistrate, in place of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, who is being transferred to St. Thomas' Mount.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Santosh Chunder Das's Confession.

RETRACTION EXPLAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

A special correspondent of the "Statesman" wires as follows:—

Midnapore, Sept. 4th.—In connection with the alleged Bomb Conspiracy, the chief interest centres to-day upon the confessions made by the accused, Santosh Chunder Das, and its subsequent retraction.

Presumably, in connection with this phase of the matter, Ashu Das, formerly a clerk in the local Post Office, and since transferred to Mozufferpore and now on leave, was arrested this morning.

It is contended on the one side that the confession was procured by inducements, threats, and oppression; but the Police, on their part, contend that Santosh spoke the truth in the first instance, and that the withdrawal of the confession—upon the strength of which most of the recent arrests were made—was the result of undue pressure by his friends and relations.

Gossain's Murderers.

ONE FEIGNS MADNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Both the murderers of Gossain, the approver, are reported this morning to be much better of their fever.

Kanai Lal Dutt's behaviour is quiet and callous, while Satyendra Nath Bose is declared by the Jail authorities to be feigning madness. He was examined by Dr. Daly, who says that he is not in the least deranged.

Poona Brahmins Arrested.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

On the strength of information supplied by Abba Saheb Ramchandra, the Margao bomb suspect, who is at present on his trial here, the Criminal Investigation Department arrested a vakil named Gokhale at Kolhapur the other day and brought him down to Poona. This man implicated two Brahmins in Poona—a student named Bapat and an overseer named Gadre—as being concerned in the manufacture of bombs. These men were arrested and placed before the City Magistrate on Saturday, but were remanded for a fortnight to enable the police to make further enquiries. Meanwhile several other arrests under similar circumstances have been made at Kolhapur, where a sensational trial of six miscreants will take place. As Kolhapur is a Mahratta Native State it is possible that a special Judge will be appointed by the Government to try the above accused in that territory.

The Nadia Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Atool Kumar Pal, accused in the Nadia bomb case, has been committed to take his trial at the Sessions Court, under sections 4 (a) 4 (b) and 5 of the Explosives Act. The case will probably come up before that Court on the 14th instant.

The "Pioneer" on the Murderers.

OPINIONS OF NATIVE PAPERS.

"STATESMAN'S" SCATHING REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Calcutta Native papers are much gratified at the editorial note in yesterday's "Pioneer," which, while rebuking the "Englishman" and "Statesman" for denouncing the Alipore Jail murder as cowardly and brutal, describes the crime as an act of self-devotion, and winds up by saying:—"If the Bengalis like to enthrone these two young men hereafter, in the popular remembrance, as another Harmodius and Aristogiton, it is not easy to see how anyone could justly object to the selection."

The "Patika," taking care, writes to-day:—"Truly does the 'Pioneer' say that, if this is murder, it can never be characterised as 'callous,' 'cowardly,' or 'foul;' but that, on the other hand, it is 'self-devotion' of a most extraordinary kind. The 'Pioneer' also justly observes that if these two young men hereafter are enthroned in the popular remembrance, nobody can object to it."

The "Bande Mataram" writes:—"The 'Pioneer' has earned the thanks of the country by its courage and sincerity in assigning Satyendra Nath and Kanai Lal the place which belongs to them in the history of our Nation."

The "Bengalee" says:—"Every now and then the 'Pioneer' rises above its surroundings, and it does so with infinite credit to itself, in dealing with the recent tragedy in the Alipore Jail."

All the Calcutta Native papers reproduce the article in full.

The "Statesman" strongly condemns the 'Pioneer's" article in a leader this morning. It writes:—"As to the wisdom of such observations as these, made in the present condition of India, it is unnecessary to say more than that, if they had been published in an Indian edited newspaper, the journal would have run a considerable risk of being dealt with under the new Newspaper. (Incitement to Murder) Act. The 'Pioneer' will doubtless escape such a fate, but there cannot be two opinions as to the conduct of an Anglo-Indian newspaper which deliberately sets itself to minimise, whitewash, and even extol murder at a time when there is already too much disposition in the country to look upon violence as a legitimate political weapon."

Arms Act.

CASE AGAINST A PERSIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Police are prosecuting a young Persian, named A. M. Barker, under the Arms Act, under the following circumstances.

Barker is a member of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, and as such, it is said, he is entitled to have one gun and 200 rounds of ammunition. This gun is a double-barrelled breach-loading fowling piece, which Barker got registered in the office of the Commissioner of Police.

Acting on confidential information, the Police searched his house and found a Winchester saloon rifle, for which he had no Registration certificate. Barker claims that, as he is a Volunteer and is entitled to have one gun—which he has registered—in addition to his Government rifle, he can possess a third weapon without a license.

The case will be put up before the District Magistrate on Monday next.

CIVIL SERVICE WEEK.

Dinner at the W. I. T. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Civil Service Week opened in Poona on Saturday with a dinner at the Club of Western India. Civil Servants from all parts of the Presidency, both senior and junior, assembled to dine together, and the strength of that brilliant branch of His Majesty's service in the Bombay Presidency may be gauged from the fact that sixty-one members sat at table.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presided at the dinner, and after "The King" was proposed, made a lengthy and very humorous speech, to which the junior member replied.

The band of the Somerset Light Infantry played during dinner.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Head-Quarters to be at Naini Tal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance manufacturing establishments hitherto had his head-quarters at Simla, where his staff had been an Assistant Inspector-General and a Civil Engineer Assistant. With effect from November, he will be transferred with his office establishment to Naini Tal, where surplus accommodation is now available. Simla is far removed from the military factories in India and there is no occasion for centralisation of control in this instance at Army Head-quarters. The Director-General of Ordnance will remain at Simla as heretofore, moving with other military offices to Calcutta, in the cold weather, in the usual course.

A PLANTER SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

A Tezpur telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, says:—At the Singlijan Mr. Bishnath Glass, of the Boroi Tea Co., reported to be a well-known and popular planter, has been shot by a coolie, with an arrow. The missile just missed the heart and penetrated six inches and was extracted with great difficulty. The unfortunate victim is in a very precarious condition. The coolie has absconded. The District Superintendent of Police has proceeded to hold an enquiry.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Hardships on Signallers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON SEPTEMBER 5.

No less than 50 telegraph civilian signallers, 25 from Rangoon and 25 from Mandalay, are being removed from Burma to distant parts of India, and their places are being filled by military telegraphists.

The hardships and expense caused by the men having to break up their homes and take their families to long distant stations is regarded as cruel treatment, and the pitiful scenes witnessed on the Rangoon wharves aroused the commisseration of those who witnessed them.

The men feel that the Telegraph authorities and Government have broken their pledges. Mr. H. Barton, the Secretary, wired to the Viceroy about the matter, and his Excellency has sent a reply, promising his best consideration of the matter, which has been transferred to the Commerce and Industry Department.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

River in Full Flood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

A telegram from Dera Ghazi Khan dated Saturday says that the destruction of the Tone bund is complete, that is one mile in all.

The river rose yesterday in full flood against all the new protection embankments, which have been strengthened and heightened. Heavy rain has fallen and the skies are still threatening. The situation causes considerable anxiety.

A telegram dated September 4th says that the rails are disconnected at the Channu Breach, and transhipment is impossible at present; but the water has fallen 1 1-2 feet. The breaches near Abdul Hakim are extending and the water is rising.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Disloyalty in Midnapore.

DEPUTATION OF LAWYERS.

MR. WESTON'S SAGE REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The "Statesman's" correspondent wires as follows:—

Midnapore, September 5th.—A deputation of pleaders and vakils, headed by Mr. R. K. Nag, Barrister-at-Law, waited upon Mr. Donald Weston, the Collector, this evening, in connection with the recent raids.

They complained that they had been charged with disloyalty, and wished now to dispel any suspicion that might exist as regards their attitude at the present juncture.

In reply to the Collector, the spokesman of the party declared that they had been afraid to approach him hitherto. Four of their number had been arrested, and it had been hinted that others were implicated in the Bomb Conspiracy. On the assumption that he who excuses himself accuses himself, they had individually been afraid to explain themselves.

Mr. Weston, replying, stated that although there were black sheep in the fold, he did not believe they were all disloyal. They were passing now through very troublesome times. The connection of several prominent members of the Alipore gang with Midnapore naturally creates its own inference, and it required something more than tranquil inactivity to assert one's loyalty. He trusted that the pleaders as a body would assist the ends of justice in protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty. He hoped that his successor would occupy a less unenviable position than he did at the present moment. In conclusion, he suggested that the pleaders should call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town to emphasise their loyalty and their abhorrence of recent crimes.

The deputation having acquiesced in this proposal, withdrew.

Case against Subramania Iyer.

WITHDRAWAL BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 5.

To-day, at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which G. Subramania Iyer is charged with publishing articles in the "Swadeshi Mitra," alleged to be seditious, under Sections 124A. and 153A. of the Indian Penal Code was called on for hearing.

Mr. Nugent Grant, Acting Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. T. Runga Chariar.

After hearing the arguments of both sides, the Court passed an order to the effect that, having considered the evidence and the articles published in the "Swadeshi Mitram," now before the Court, it had been satisfactorily proved that the accused was the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the paper.

In view of the nature of the articles referred to and the probable effect of the same, the Court found it necessary to call upon the accused to enter into a bond for his good behaviour for Rs. 5,000, and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. Tuljaram Lala (landholder) and, T. Lakshminarasu Naidu (professor, Madras Christian College) furnished the sureties. These having been accepted, the accused was released.

Mr. Grant, in asking permission to withdraw the case of sedition against Subramania Iyer, said it was his duty to inform the Court of the various reasons which had led Government to adopt the course it had now done. The attention of Government had been called to the medical certificates filed before the Court in the bail proceedings, and Government had seriously considered and accepted them.

Counsel was instructed to inform the Court that Government had further taken into consideration the age of Subramania Iyer and that, together with these two considerations which had moved Government to adopt the course which had been followed to-day, was a further one, namely, that Subramania Iyer had given Government a private undertaking to abstain in future from public writing or speaking, and from any action which might tend to excite class hatred or promote sedition or disloyalty to Government established by law in British India.

His Worship accordingly passed an order allowing the withdrawal of the prosecution and directing the release of the accused under the circumstances aforesaid.

PORT TRUST LOAN.

Tenders Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 5.

Tenders for the Karachi Port Trust Loan of 14 lakhs, being the final issue of the 4 per cent. debenture loan of 1906 of 45 lakhs, were opened yesterday.

The total amount accepted is 7 lakhs. All tenders of Rs. 94-10-0 per cent. and over were accepted in full, and the remainder at Rs. 94-8-0 per cent. The average rate was Rs. 94-14-10 per cent. The total amount tendered was Rs. 12,64,000.

THE KALAT COLUMN.

Reinforcements Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Two mountain guns and 700 fighting men of the 128th Pioneers, with one hundred horses and mules under Colonel Brownrigg, left Quetta this afternoon by train for Mastung, *en route* for Kalat, as a reinforcement for the Kalat Column.

General Aylmer was on the platform to see to all the arrangements for their departure. The troops left amidst deafening cheers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

The trough of low pressure is once more close against the Himalayas and by its position, the Bay current is entirely confined to Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and has given general rain in Assam and local rain in other areas.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon dominates the rest of the country and, though rainfall has again occurred over the Peninsula, in the central parts of the country, there has been nearly general rain, only on the West Coast and East of Bombay and Deccan.

The rain has also fallen in North Oudh, and the Gorakpur District.

Depression in North-West India is now over Lahore and the associated rainfall has occurred in North Punjab and South Kashmir.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Bhamo two inches; Chittagong and Dhubri, three inches. Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Gowhati and Darjeeling one inch; Cherapoonjee, seven inches; Bahraich, one and a half inches; Sialkot, five inches; Rawalpindi, two inches; Ahmednagar, one inch; Sholapur Gulburga and Cuddapah, half an inch; Masulipatam, one and a half inches.

Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, except along the Himalayas, where they are heavily overcast; the air remains damper, and cooler, than usual in Upper India.

Forecast—Nearly generally rain is probable in Lower Burma and Assam, and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, the United Provinces, extreme North India, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sunday.—The Bay Monsoon has given considerably more rain than yesterday, but on the other hand the Arabian Sea current occasioned very little rain. There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bengal, and local rain in Chota Nagpur, Behar, the Punjab Hills, and Kashmir. Isolated falls occurred in the United Provinces, central parts of the country, the Deccan and the East Coast.

The principal amount of rain were:—Tavoy, two inches; Moulmein, four; Akyab, three; Barisal, Jalpaigur, Darjeeling, one and a half; Mymensingh, Dinajpur two; Dhubri, four; Cherraponjee seven; Ranchi, three; Gaga, three-quarters; Leh, Sonemarg and Gulmarg, half; Pachmarhi, one and half; Nizamabad, three.

The skies are almost cleared in the Punjab plains and Sind, but have become heavily clouded in central parts of the country, and the North-East India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and North-East India, and local rain in Upper Burma and isolated falls elsewhere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 6.

Heavy rain has fallen during last five days in Peshawar and its neighbourhood, the rain being practically continuous throughout 1st and 2nd instant; in consequence the city is flooded and a considerable number of houses have fallen in.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	65·14	61·89	61·53	46·93
Sunday, 6th September	0·17	0·50	0·30	0·20
Total	65·31	62·39	61·83	47·13
Up to same date last year	90·39	90·20	95·32	97·38

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 6.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·15	57 91	45 33	38·97

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2·09 inches of rain and Lahore 0·26 inch. Cloud has decreased in the south-west Punjab and is now light there, as well as at Delhi, but elsewhere skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased and is normal in the south-east and the east and is in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature remains normal at Delhi and Ambala; but is in moderate to large defect at the other stations, the deficiency at Rawalpindi amounting to 17°. The minimum is normal everywhere. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi, north-westerly at Ambala and southerly to westerly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·35inch of rain. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are south-south-westerly at Allahabad and Jhansi, north-westerly at Mainpuri and north-easterly at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Heavy cloud persists in Lower Sind, elsewhere skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a light fall of rain. Skies are generally moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Khandwa has had 0·96 inch, Akola 0·52 inch and Rajpur 0·35 inch. Cloud has generally increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-westerly at Akola and east-south-easterly to south-south-westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, the only important falls being 0·74 inch at Ratnagiri and 0·25 inch at Mormugao. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Ratnagiri and Mormugao have calms, while winds are westerly at Bombay and south-westerly at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Ahmednagar has had 1·21 inches, Aurangabad 0·62 inch, Malegaon 0·58 inch and Sholapur 0·49inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the North Bombay Deccan and moderately so elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at a few stations. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen in Northern India and the ridge of high pressure has practically disappeared. Another feature of the pressure distribution is the deficiency in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Deccan and local in the Central Provinces. Precipitation has been general also in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan, local rain in the Central Provinces, Malabar and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (4th)	96·6	82·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (5th)	92·8	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	88·3	79·5	0·02	8·53
Rawalpindi	76·9	72·1	2·09	42·19
Lahore	88·4	78·2	0·26	30·03
Sirsa	93·3	78·6	...	21·04
Ambala	91·5	78·0	...	17·09
Delhi	90·2	81·2	...	37·40
Agra	89·5	80·5	...	32·85
Mainpuri	91·3	80·0	...	24·06
Jhansi	91·0	78·0	0·35	34·14
Cawnpore	91·9	79·0	...	32·12
Allahabad	94·6	80·0	...	31·07
Jacobabad	101·1	80·8	...	2·80
Kazmchi	85·0	77·0	...	5·90
Ajmer	85·4	74·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	90·2	75·1	...	35·01
Kotah	89·5	80·1	...	38·88
Bhuj	88·6	72·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	84·8	77·7	...	13·33
Veraval	82·7	76·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	90·9	72·2	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	90·6	76·5	...	23·44
Surat	86·1	76·1	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	90·6	76·2	...	32·20
Deesa	91·3	74·9	...	37·41
Necmuch	86·0	73·3	...	23·04
Indore	83·1	73·1	0·11	24·02
Jubbulpore	87·5	75·8	0·06	55·89
Sangor	88·1	75·0	...	43·05
Hoshangabad	87·1	76·4	0·07	34·90
Khandwa	85·2	74·1	0·96	17·43
Akola	89·2	74·6	0·52	29·42
Amraoti	86·8	74·3	0·01	25·29
Nagpur	87·1	74·6	...	39·17
Chanda	87·0	75·5	0·11	48·58
Raipur	86·7	76·6	0·35	41·81
Bombay	82·1	77·1	0·18	46·91
Ratnagiri	81·8	74·4	0·74	74·52
Mormugao	81·0	71·7	0·25	101·25
Karwar	82·8	...	0·10	130·14
Malegaon	78·4	68·1	0·58	9·99
Ahmednagar	82·4	69·0	1·21	9·24
Poona	83·5	69·3	0 02	12·78
Sholapur	83·8	71·4	0·49	15·33
Bijapur	86·2	69·2	0·06	4·71
Belgaum	78·3	66·6	0·03	51·3
Aurangabad	80·2	70·2	0 62	13·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·9	72·7	0·05	33·54
Hyderabad	84·8	73·2	0 04	17·66
Mangalore	83·7	74·9	0·20	138·18
Calicut	81·8	74·1	...	88·19
Cochin	83·7	77·3	0·12	69·30
Colombo	86·0	77·5	0·09	8·12
Masulipatam	86·8	77·1	1·55	14·11
Bellary	90·0	70·3	...	2·95
Cuddapah	91·7	72·6	0·38	6·35
Madras	88·5	77·0	0·03	7·31
Bangalore	84·8	66·8	0 02	6·89
Coimbatore	86·1	70·8	...	2·05
Trichinopoly	88·1	73·3	...	6·92
Negapatam	92·1	73·0	0·12	6·62

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·55 (65·14); G. T. H.=0·22 (61·86); St. G. H.=0·25 (61·37); C. P. =0·18 (46·91).

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th September was 29·767 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 88° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

No Agreement.

We are informed, says the "Daily Mail," that there is no truth whatever in the reports that have been current this week that an agreement has been come to between Great Britain and Germany on the subject of the limitation of Naval armaments.

This announcement will surprise no one who is acquainted with the German attitude towards all suggestions emanating from England that a limit should be put to the shipbuilding programmes of the two nations.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's well-meant but ill-timed article on the subject in the "Nation" was, as we pointed out at the time, certain to be totally misunderstood. The view almost universally held in Germany is that such proposals are prompted solely by a desire on the part of Great Britain to maintain the Kaiser's fleet permanently in its present position of inferiority. Coming as it did at the time when the building of the "Dreadnought" was supposed to have enormously increased our Naval preponderance, the demand that a halt should be called in the building of warships was not likely to be regarded as a disinterested move on the part of Great Britain.

To-day any such overtures on our part are even more open to suspicion than they were at the time of The Hague Conference. Since then the Reichstag has adopted a naval programme extending to 1911 which, unless it is met by enormous expenditure on our part, will greatly lessen the relative inferiority of the Kaiser's Navy. It is quite certain that under no circumstances would Germany consent to modify that programme in our favour, and therefore the revival at the present time of a discussion concerning the limitation of programmes will not only have no practical result but is likely still further to increase the suspicion and distrust with which such proposals are regarded in Germany.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

HEALTH AND DEALS.

That a healthy body produces a good brain is a truism familiar to every schoolboy from the old Latin tag, but that a healthy body leads to healthy morals is open to question. The vicar of Hounslow is taking an interest in a would-be suicide because the man has a magnificent constitutian, and therefore, argues the vicar, cannot be wholly bad. Looking backwards the argument holds good. A vicious character demages the strongest constitution. This, however, does not affect the larger question—Does a good constitution help to produce a good character? The school of "muscular Christianity" would probably answer in the affirmative, on the ground that a healthy body inspires a man with that pluck and go which render him at least incapable of cowardice and deceit. The adversaries of this school, the successors of the Manichaean monks and nuns of the Middle Ages, would take almost a diametrically opposite view. This way of thinking, however, is out of date. We are "muscular Christians" now, and the converse of this "doxy" is an acceptance of the more sane tenets of Christian Science. Holding this view, we say that a healthy man is least conscious of his body, and therefore least hampered by it in realising his ideals. It all depends upon the ideals. If they are low, a good constitution will make them lower still.

WRECKERS OF THE HOME

The tragedy on Long Island, following upon a long series of similar events in which men who have had their homes wrecked have taken vengeance on the wrecker, will not have been without its use if it draws attention to the laws of divorce. Some measure of reform is already stirring. Only last September a new law was passed by the New York State punishing the guilty parties with six months' imprisonment in addition to the fine, and if some such innovations as this became general it would be well for the peace of the home in all countries. The present system of letting off the offender with a fine is a system of late introduction. In ancient times the penalty was far more severe. The old German tribes forced the man to wear a fillet of wool in token that he was no better than a woman. So-called savage tribes of the present day, and States professing other religions than the Christian, visit with condign penalties those who strike so hard at the very foundations of society. The value of the home should increase with the progress of civilisation, and any thing that wrecks the home should be dealt with far more severely now than it was by our forefathers instead of far more lightly. What is a mere money payment to a rich man?

TRUSTEES FOR STAGE CHILDREN.

An excellent decision was come to by the Marlborough-street magistrate in the case of the little girl whose talents on the stage brought in a substantial addition to the earnings of the family. The exploiting of children for their parents' gain has long been recognised as a blot on any country. At the beginning of last century they were sent down into mines they laboured before the furnaces, being almost literally "passed through the fire for Moloch," the Moloch of money. All that has been swept away by the protests of Kingsley and other patriots, but other countries still lag behind. Not long ago the world was shocked by the story of the inhuman parents of a certain Bohemian village, which shall be nameless, who leased out their children for a very few pounds per annum to so-called "harpers," really professional beggars, who took the poor little wretches all over Europe, and in a week made as much money out of their harping and begging as repaid them for the original outlay. In the case of the twelve year-old actress of the Moody-Manners Opera Company her parents, to do them justice, tried to keep her earnings for her, but the temptation of hard times was too much for them. The magistrate has removed this temptation by ordering her salary, minus 10 per cent. for expenses, to be paid to a trustee. There is no harm, of course, in children keeping the family pot boiling by helping a little with the house work, but there is a vast difference between this and earning large sums for their parents, pockets before the footlights.

SPARROWCIDES.

Mr. Rider Haggard has entered the lists against the sparrow, which at this time of year turns the very blackest side of his character to the world when he descends upon the standing crops. His special grievance in his letter to the "Times" is that the old sparrow-club is dead—we thought Sir W. Gilbey's club in Essex still killed some 2,000 a year—that farmers will not combine, and that Government should do the killing. He does not demand that Lord Carrington himself should be compelled to go out with his gun into the cornfields, but that special sparrowcides should be appointed, in whose favour the law against the use of poisons might be relaxed. We hold no brief for the sparrow, though he does carry off haychaffers from the hayfield and caterpillars from the green corn. The sight of him and his tribe descending on a cornfield is enough to stir the wrath even of the passer-by, to say nothing of the farmer. Moreover, the hardened ruffian laughs at the boy with the clapper. Only a gun will move him. Poison would kill many other wholly inoffensive creatures. Therefore the only remedy is for the farmers to appeal to the local Territorials. Instead of firing at the butts, let them fire over his fields. Thus would they be "home guards" in reality.

THE UBIQUITOUS RAT.

Mr. Rider Haggard's campaign against sparrows and rats has brought to light the fact that there is a Society for the Destruction of Vermin, which aims at stimulating the efforts of existing village clubs and creating others. These clubs are said to die out because the sparrows migrate from a district where they are not molested to the village inhabited by vermin hunters, so that the latter find their efforts unavailing, and give up the struggle. We doubt this explanation. If a man can earn a bonus of £2 or £3 a year by killing sparrows, he will not throw up the sponge because fresh supplies come within range of his gun. For dealing with rats the aforesaid society claims Government interference, according to the "Times" correspondent, on the lines of the Rat Law of Denmark, which has proved highly successful. The rat population of this country is estimated at the enormous total of fifty millions. This figure seems too high. No doubt there are large quantities in great towns; 130,000 have just been destroyed in San Francisco, but in the country they only abound where there are no foxes—in the Eastern counties for instance—and where there are not many stoats. Your stoat hunts them down relentlessly. It is also estimated that each rat does damage to the amount of 7s. 6d. a year. Here again we must join issue. It is true that in the country they take eggs from under sitting pheasants, but they also feed largely on acorns and nuts. However, whatever their numbers and the loss they inflict upon the community, the Danish law, with its payments for rattails, is certainly worth adopting.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th 1 European, 21 East Indians, 27 Native Christians, 420 Hindus, and 94 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 563. The death-rate was 57·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 53·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 74, fevers 141, bowel complaints 72 and other causes 276.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE CONDOR.

Although early voyagers related wonderful tales of this enormous vulture of Peru, the existence of the bird was greatly doubted, and it was not until an actual specimen was brought home, about the eighteenth century, that it was recognised and included in ornithological catalogues. These tales that were put forth were so exaggerated, and such fabulous accounts of the size and fierceness were given, that it is but little wonder that the existence of the species was doubted. The gigantic roc that figures so largely in "Sindbad the Sailor" could hardly exceed in ferocity those fantastic accounts of the condor in those early days. Some writers even asserted that this vulture was the same bird as the fabulous roc, which must have been essentially Eastern in origin; while others, in the company of Buffon, jumped to the conclusion that the condor was the same bird as the Laemmergeyer, or lamb vulture of the Swiss Alps.

A DISTINCT SPECIES.

The condor, however, is a distinct species, and peculiar to the western coast of South America. There is no doubt that it is the largest flying bird in existence, for, wing-tip, to wing, it measures, in fully grown specimens, about eighteen feet. The male bird is remarkable on account of the fleshy protuberance that grows on the top of the head and hangs down on the back like a great cockscomb, without the uneven ridges; the head is bare, as is the neck, which is wrinkled into folds of dull reddish flesh-colour. Between these bare parts and the glossy black plumage of the lower parts there is a ruff of white down which gives the bird a very peculiar appearance.

The condor possesses magnificent powers of flight and soars for hours above the great cliffs on the shore till it is almost lost to sight in the sky above. When at rest it delights to sit on an elevated perch on the lofty cliffs. The habits of this vulture were very fully described by Darwin in his Journal, and though his account does not bear out the fabulous tales of his predecessors, there is no doubt that the voracity and tenacity of life the condor exceeds any bird known to science. The accounts that have been given from time to time, and repeated by such unreliable naturalists as Buffon, are decidedly quaint reading: "The condur is so strong that it can pounce and devour a whole sheep, that it spares not even stags, and easily overthrows a man . . . their beak is so firm that they pierce a cow's hide, and two of them are able to kill the animal and eat the carcass. Sometimes they even dare to attack men; but fortunately they are rare, for if they were numerous they would extirpate the cattle"; and he goes on to say that the American Indians affirm "that they seize and transport a hind or young cow as they would do a rabbit; that they are of the size of sheep." And yet, being the size of sheep, according to another account, they were able to eat their own bulk at a meal, for he quotes: "Their voracity was prodigious; and an author mentions that one of them devoured a sheep at each meal." With the growth of knowledge, however, these wonderful attributes of the bird have disappeared, and we are left now with certainly a very large vultures extremely stupid and very voracious, but otherwise of very ordinary habits so far as birds are concerned.

THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF AFRICA.

One of the most interesting papers read at the International Geographical Congress held at Geneva in July was that by M. A. Moret, on the Circumnavigation of Africa. Herodotus relates that the voyage round this country was accomplished in the space of three years by certain Phœnician navigators under King Necho II. Later historians denied the possibility of such a circumnavigation. M. Moret, however, has found in the Guimet Museum a scarab which in the usual hieroglyphics relates the return of the adventurous navigator from his voyage. A second scarab now in Brussels confirms and completes the first. It makes the voyage last four years instead of the three given by Herodotus. It also tells that by command of the King the details of the voyage were engraved on a stele and placed in the temple of Bubastis.

IDENTICAL TWINS.

In some notes on egg development in this column last week the well-known fact that if the two parts of the first division of the cell are kept apart two almost identical individuals result, was referred to. It is thought that this explains the remarkable similarity of what are known as identical human twins. And in a paper which he contributes to a German anatomical journal, H. Wilder gives the results of his study of the ridge patterns on the hands and feet of such twins. Usually these patterns are extremely variable in different individuals, but in the case of twins they were found to show a remarkable agreement. Hence it is inferred that the ridge figures are due to a determining influence in the egg. This refers only to the larger features in the patterns. Some of the finer lines vary, and must therefore have been determined by forces acting during later development.

THE ALPS IN THE ICE AGE.

In the course of his address on the climate of the Alps in the Glacial Period at the recent Geographical Congress, Prof. Penck made two remarkable statements. The glaciers, he pointed out, descended to a low level, yet there was in the centre of the Alps an area entirely free from ice. Prof. Penck further gave it as his opinion that a diminution of a few degrees in temperature only would account for the extension of the ice during the great ice age. If this is so then geologists will no longer need to appeal to astronomers for a solution of the glacial problem, and the elaborate machinery of an astronomical theory, such as that of Dr. Croll, will be superfluous.

BABY KANGAROO.

Although the habit of the kangaroo of carrying its young in a pouch is well known it is not often the naturalist has the opportunity of seeing it. Hence the observations of W. H. Sheak on a young kangaroo which he publishes in the "American Naturalist," are of special interest. This specimen was born in the menagerie of Messrs. Barnum and Bailey, and was about two months old when the observations began. At first it only put its head out of the pouch, but in a month began to leave it. When alarmed it would run back and jump into the pouch head first, leaving the tail and hind legs protruding. It was also seen to put its head out of the pouch and nibble at the grass while the mother was feeding.

SOLDIER AND GEOLOGIST.

Like our own Sir Roderick Murchison, the eminent French geologist, Pierre Alphonse Peron, whose death was recently announced, was also a soldier. When the former retired from the Army and took to geology, it is said that he had his sword made into a geological hammer. Peron, on the other hand, made his profession an aid to geological research. While serving his country in many lands he neglected no opportunity for geological research. His observations resulted in the publication of many important papers in the "Comptes Rendus," and elsewhere.

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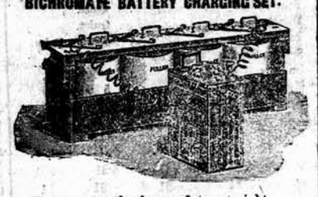

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TAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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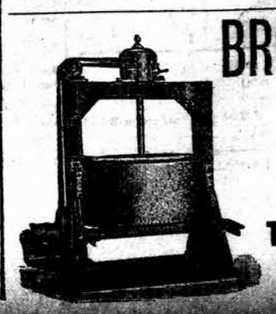

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 11/16		1/8
do. Rentes	96 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51 1/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans..	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 12,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.
Bar Gold.—77 10½ unchanged.

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Gold to Bombay... ... ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 ,,
Imports	... nil.
Mid-Americans	...5·25—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·71	4·67	4·64	4·62	4·62
+02	+01	+01	+01	+01
F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.		May-June.
4·63	4·65	4·66		4·67
+01	+01	+01		+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	11,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do to Continent	3,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·30 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·54+01	Declined early owing to Commission house liquidating and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. Dec. 8·46+02	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9—1/16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·53 unchanged.
Do. do. — Dec. 8·48+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Stock of Cotton in London ...	...14,526 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	78,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...17,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	51,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,78,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	1,12,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 33/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 33/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 33/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 1/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 2/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 1/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 2/32
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ...	d. 3 29/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 1/32d. nominal.	
Month—September.	
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— ...	d. 3 1/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 1/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 3/32
Coconadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ...	d. 3 1/16

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. ex-ship—36½ Apl.-May—London—Sellers.
Choice White Karachi C.I.F.—39¼—Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi C. I. F.—39¼ Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 4d.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs.	75,000	Port Said	National Bank
162 Bars Silver...	2,97,401	London	Indian Specie Bank
770 do do ...	13,53,199	do	do
745 do do ...	13,58,188	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	5,260	Marseilles.	Ratanchand Khemchand

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady for T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d., Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., and credits 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 1-16d., but, being mail-day, little or no business passed. The advance in silver has placed Far Eastern rates firmer, as under :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	15 3 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened for Cash at 95-8 and for Settlement at 95-6, and closed a sixteenth higher

fo... 95...

Gull... T... Silver are 23 3-4 for ... forward delivery in two mo... represents a rise of an eighth in both ... and the New York rate has risen also an eig... to 51 1-4. The local rate opened at 61-4 ex-daily for September settlement and advanced three-sixteenths in course of the day, as a result of firm advices from London, a fair amount of business having been transacted in the Bazaar. Bar gold is as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	61	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened quiet but steady at about yesterday's closing rates, but gradually gave way under the influence of freer offerings in the bazaar, and good M. G. Broach was done at Rs. 222 1-4. Fine M. G. Bengals, January delivery, were offered at Rs. 176, but rates for Oomras kept fairly steady with few sellers. Closing prices are as under.

The Rooms of the Association were closed this afternoon, and only a small business was reported in ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	228-9	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	222½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	208	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	200	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair staple ...	189-90	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	175-6	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	165-6	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·69	4·66	4·62	4·60
—02	—01	—02	—02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·60	4·61	4·63	4·66	4·65
—02	—02	—02	—01	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lin seed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote:—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May ... Rs. 7 11 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,, 9 3 0 ,,
,, Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 15 0 ,,

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 29 12 0 to Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 23 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 6 0 0 to Rs. 6 1 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—
New White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 1 3 R.T.
New White Pessi 85 p. c. ... ... ,, 5 7 6 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467 1-2
India	63 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

David	360
Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	3,225
New City of Bombay Mill ...	695 C. D.
Textile	1,165 X. D.

Presses :—

Volkart's United	1,040

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	389
Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	336 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,132 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	426	bales.
Wheat	7,201	cwts.
Linseed	826	,,
Rapeseed	169	,,
Gingellyseed	11	,,
Peppyseed	312	,,
Groundnuts	nil.	
Castorseed	2,722	,,
Rice	3,635	,,
Myrabollams	638	,,
Cottonseed...	4,549	,,
Mowrasced...	649	,,
Gram	533	,,
Joowar	43	,,
Maize	nil.	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.] [BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

FINANCIAL

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85 3-4 ex	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-2	1-8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 5-16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7-8	1-8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15-16	3-16	
Do. in New York ...	51 5-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1-2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40 3-4	1-4	
Do. do. do. New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 1-2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-4		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

Mail :—
The Bombay Mails of 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on afternoon of 3rd instant.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady at the advance.
Bar Gold 77-10 1-2 unchgd.

...E SHIPMENTS.

...Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ,, ...	Unchanged.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	200 ,,
Imports	2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·25 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·70	4·66	4·63	4·61	4·61
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	Apl.-May.		May-June.
4·63	4·64	4·65		4·65
unchgd	—01	—01		—01

New Orleans and New York markets closed Saturday and Monday.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ...	1,280,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	145,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight	80,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	35,000 Bales
,,	Sold on Speculation	...
,,	Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	40,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	8,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	5,000 ,,
,,	Stock	371,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 ,,
,,	Sold on Speculation	...
,,	Sold for Exportation	200 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	200 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	...
,,	Stocks	12,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	30,000 ,,
,,	Indian	5,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—39 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi 39 1-4 Sep.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 46 5/8 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—H. A. and D. Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 0 1/2—Value.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 5.

The following are the further Indian Gold Mines returns for the last month :—

Balaghat.—4,750 tons crushed yielded 1,706, ozs. gold, 4,368 tons tailing and cyanided 326 ozs. making a total yielded of 2,033 ozs. compared with with 2,338 ozs, in July and 2,550 ozs. in June.

Dharwar Reef.—1,650 tons crushed yielded 626ozs. gold, compared with 692 ozs. in July. The average value of tailings is 3 dwts 2 grs. These are still being accumulated for treatment.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... ...	... 1,295
Bangalore Bank...	... ...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	100
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving & Shares...	*Buyer* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)...	*Buyers* 38
Coral	120
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 50
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	...8s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 15s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	... 20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Seller* 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs.	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	103
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	...22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 97-8
Octacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	85
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 108
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 107
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 94
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	... 13s.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 2s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	... 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (16s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (10s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Hoonr Gold Mines (18s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 21s. 3d.
Hydersbad (Deccan)	... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 95s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 20s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s. 6d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	... *Sellers* Rs. 3-12
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 25th Aug. 1908:—

Liabilities.	Aug. 25. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 1. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,14,74,543	6	2	2,21,44,303	14	3
Other Deposits, &c	16,74,30,962	9	7	16,97,36,825	14	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	9,58,703	4	2	10,10,496	10	5
Sundries	11,85,510	15	9	12,45,452	2	10
Rs...	22,72,99,720	3	8	23,03,87,078	9	10
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,38,54,682	0	0	3,39,76,006	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	31,90,539	0	0	31,67,015	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,20,42,038	7	5	4,37,40,139	4	11
Bills discounted, &c	4,37,01,868	12	8	4,34,51,911	11	0
Balances with other Banks ...	2,48,67,724	14	1	2,41,24,713	9	4
Bullion	12,73,231	4	6	16,29,309	8	8
Dead Stock.....	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Stamps	16,61,353	14	5	16,68,625	8	2
Sundries	15,450	10	1	15,585	0	1
	2,89,913	0	10	2,65,497	10	1
	15,09,00,885	0	0	15,20,42,856	4	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	7,63,98,835	3	8	7,83,44,222	5	7
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	22,72,99,720	3	8	23,03,87,078	9	10

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.....	4,26,805	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	10,96,566	Increase.
Other Deposits	23,05,863	do
Post Bills.....	51,793	do
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	97,800	Increase.
Loans	16,98,101	do
Accounts of Credit.....	2,49,957	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills.....	7,43,011	do
Cash at Head Office	18,01,297	Increase.
Cash at Branches	1,44,091	do

Percentage 40·35.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1¼ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	240	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,140
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	925
David	250	250	20	380
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,420
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	900
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	735
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lukshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,220
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	700	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix	100	100	5 xd	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	995
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200 xd	1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,745
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45 xd	1,395
Textile.....	500	500	30 xd	1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

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Upright piano, 7 octaves, half oblique, 4 ft. 1 1/2 in. high, 4ft. 9 in. wide.....Rs. 850

Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950

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"THE TONE IS SUPERB."

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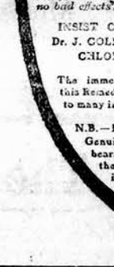

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